ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,719—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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ESTABLISHED 1828.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer. Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 900.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecenni	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4361	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharde, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND
[illegible] AGEN[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 18th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 17th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov, 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085	M. Oswald	24th Nov. 1902
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	H. Tepe	8th Dec. 1902.
S.S. SULTAN	2,884	J. Ahrens.	22nd Dec. 1902.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of [illegible] to CAPE TOWN,

For rates and particulars apply to [illegible]

24, Medows Street [illegible]

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, do.	do.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT

FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

[illegible]WELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

[illegible]FACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

[illegible] DO WITHOUT BOOTS!
[illegible]TO GET THEM?
FROM
[illegible]ND CHEAPEST HOUSE,
[illegible]K OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY
[illegible]ND SHOES
[illegible] ON SHOW.
[illegible]ER SOLICITED.
[illegible]warded by V. P. Post.

[illegible] DAWOODJEE,
[illegible]RETAIL MERCHANT,
[illegible]LDAS HOSPITAL,
[illegible]F BUILDING,
[illegible]BAY.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

½ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5 4.
A 7-lb. Cannister ,, for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,

CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.

Cablegrams:—
"PLENARILY LONDON."

Bedford McNeil
Mossing and Neal } Codes

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

An unequivocal Triumph.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS" !
"THREE LITTLE MAIDS" !!
"THREE LITTLE MAIDS" ! ! !

Received with UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM by a HOUSE CROWDED from FLOOR to CEILING.

TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT ! !
and
FOUR FOLLOWING NIGHTS.
"THREE LITTLE MAIDS".

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH,
Grand production of the enormously successful Musical Comedy,
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s
PRICES :

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Doors open 8-30 p.m.
Performance 9 p.m.

The last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN timed to leave CHURCH GATE at mid-night will START 15 minutes LATER and run on to SANTA CRUZ and ANDHERI.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

WANTED to act as BOILER INSPECTOR up to the end of December 1902, an experienced first class Mechanical Engineer. Salary (subject to the sanction of the Government of India) Rs. 250 per mensem Applications should be sent to the undersigned at the Town Custom House, Bombay.

(Sd.) E. GRAY,
Collector of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the SPECIAL COLLECTORS under the Land Acquisition Act (Bombay Improvement Trust) will be REMOVED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, from the Fort Custom House to the 2nd floor of the new Buildings of the CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA on the Esplanade, nearly opposite the late QUEEN-EMPRESS' STATUE.

JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJI,
Special Collector.

14th November, 1902.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR UNLOADING AND STACKING COAL AND COKE AT PAREL.

TENDERS are invited for UNLOADING and STACKING COAL and COKE at the Running Engine Shed and in the Workshops at Parel, for the year 1903, and will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 NOON on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be had on application to the Undersigned and payment of Annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Unloading and Stacking Coal and Coke at Parel."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

Parel Works, 15th November 1902.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the UNDERSIGNED up to 12 NOON on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant for the purchase of CASTOR CAKE, (1,000 tons more or less), that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati during the year 1903.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Undersigned on application and payment of 8 annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Castor Cake".

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

Parel Works, 15th November, 1902.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned TEAK SAPLINGS stored in Beypore Depot.

Description of Class of Saplings.	Felled in 1902		Felled in 1901.			Diameter at butt end.
	Lot No.	No. of Saplings of each Class.	Lot No.	No. of Saplings of each Class.	Average length.	
Superior Small	1	502	9	562	20'	7"
1st Class	2	934	10	749	27'	6"
2nd Class	3	1,277	11	1,536	25'	5"
3rd Class	4	2,033	12	3,558	20'	4"
4th Class	5	7,043	13	4,424	15'	3"
5th Class	6	9,172	14	1,810	12'	2½"
7th Class	7	3,312	15	1,293	..	...
8th Class	8	149	...	...	...	...

Tenders to reach the Undersigned at Nilambur on or before the 1st December, 1902. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 50 in whole currency notes. The purchasers may tender for each lot and must tender for all the Saplings in any each lot. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. TIREMAN,
District Forest Officer,
South Malabar.

District Forest Office, South Malabar, Nilambur, 29th October, 1902.

ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st October, 1902.

NO. 35-S. I.—In connection with the forthcoming CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, HIS EXCELLENCY the GRAND MASTER of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR of INDIA and of the MOST EMINENT ORDER of the INDIAN EMPIRE will hold a Grand Chapter of both Orders in the Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Audience, in the Fort at Delhi, on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, 1903, at 9 P.M.

The Members of the two Orders who are present at Delhi on the 3rd January will be expected to attend the Chapter, and all Members who expect to be in Delhi on that date are requested to communicate their addresses in Delhi to the Undersigned not later than the 1st December next.

Admission to the Hall of Audience on the occasion will be by tickets only.

Members of the abovementioned Orders present in Delhi will be summoned by the Secretary in the Foreign Department, and spectators' tickets will also be issued to the members of the Consular body present in Delhi and to all the official guests of Government and dignitaries, Native and Europeans who have been invited to attend the Delhi Durbar.

Tickets for the above classes will be forwarded for distribution in December to the camp of each Local Government.

All other persons desirous of attending as spectators are requested to apply for tickets, at as early a date in December as possible, to Mr. W. E. JARDINE, I.C.S., Executive Committee's Camp, Delhi.

Tickets will be issued on and after the 20th December.

Applications for Tickets should have the word "Investiture" written outside the envelope.

Gentlemen attending the ceremony, who are entitled to wear uniform, will appear in Full Dress. Military Officers in Review Order. Those not entitled to wear Uniform in Evening Dress.

By Order, etc.,

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MR. HENRY WENDEN having RETURNED from leave of absence has RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent of the Company in India with effect from the FORENOON of the 14th November, 1902.

By Order,
FRANK MUIR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S 22, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for face massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms, single treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six. Rs. 33. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free, Advice and consultation free. Book sent on application.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES invite applications for the LEASE of Lands on the Nagpada Estate for a term of 999 years at such rates as intending purchasers may be prepared to offer. The plots vary in area from 250 square yards and upwards and have been laid out to suit all kinds of building purposes; each plot has a good frontage to a Road.

Offers will be received and considered up to noon on Monday, December 1st, 1902, immediately after which date the plots not disposed of will be put up to auction, subject to certain reserved prices which will be declared on the day of auction, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder at the time of auction.

Plans, conditions, building regulations, and all other particulars can be obtained from the Engineer of the Board

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
R. PATEL, BROWN,
Manager.

E. N. ANTIA,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
3RD BLOCK SITARAM BUILDINGS, NEAR ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET

WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toys, &c., &c., are sold at WHOLESALE PRICE; and every article guaranteed GENUINE and FRESH as imported direct from the Manufacturers every fortnightly.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to favour with their trial order.

FOR CORONATION.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.
BEST SADDLERY, STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS & RUBBER TYRES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MAROKS & Co., LD.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 34, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

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Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
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DIRECTORS.

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„ 1 Year .....
„ 6 Months.....
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For further information apply to

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

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FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	93 7/16	=
3 per cent. Rentes	99 2/4	=
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 5/16	= — 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 3/4	=
2 months hence	22 11/16	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	49	= — 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'11 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin "	20'45	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4'87	= plus 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8
6 " "	3 3/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1/8 pr ct	=
7 day market loans	3 1/8 pr ct	= plu 3/4

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York, 5 1-16—1-16.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 4'40 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 200 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4'26	4'24	4'23	4'23
— 1	— 2	— 2	— 2
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4'23	4'24	4'24	
— 2	— 2	— 2	
June-July		July-Aug.	
4'24		4'24	
— 2		— 2	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	52,000 bales.
" Do. last year	47,000 "
" Exports to Great Britain	36,000 "
" " Continent	47,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·30
Futures, month of Dec.	7·99 plus 3
Do. do. March	7·86 plus 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 5-8
Futures month of Feb.	7·73
Do. May	7·79 — 1
Tone at close	quiet.
Cotton total visible supply	2,850,000 bales.
" of which is East Indian,	52,000 "
" Total stock in London	9,000 "
" Quantity in sight	4,150,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 15th November, 1902 :—

Cotton	3,090	bales.
Wheat	6,993	cwts.
Linseed	799	"
Rapeseed	331	"
Gingellyseed	14,124	"
Poppyseed	543	"
Groundnuts	47	"
Castorseed	2,324	"
Rice	916	"
Myrabollams	1,162	"
Cottonseed	3,390	"

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady,	
Bank T. T.	1s 3 31-32d to 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	121
Shanghai 30 " "	164
Japan 30 " "	152 1-2

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.			Rs.	a.
Ready			7	15
Forward April-May firm			7	13
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	4	to 5	5
Do. Forward April May.	5	3		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13		
Do. Gujarat Forward April May	6	6		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	7	13	to 7	14
Forward April-May	7	7	to 7	6
Castorseed—Tone steady.				
Ready	24	12		
Forward April.-May.	25	0		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Forward Jany-Feby	36	0		
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Howree Khandesh Ready	38	0	to 38	4
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	38	8	to 39	0
25 " "	38	0	to 38	4
50 " "	36	12	to 37	0
Black Kutnee	32	12	to 33	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady,
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	3,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4'26	4'24	4'23	4'23
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
4'23	4'24	4'24	July. Aug. 4'24

COTTON.—*There is a reaction in the Satta and* prices are about Rs. 2 higher due to speculators covering former sales. Exporters are enquiring for Bengals ready and forward and a small business is reported. Spot sales at Colaba amount to about 1,000 bales, chiefly new Bengals.

Growths	Fine	F-G	Goods	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	159	152	—	January
Bengal-, M G (Ry terms)	161	...	...	Do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	163	...	...	Do
Belati, M G ...	173	157	...	Do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	162	...	Do
Domangaum Poolgaum	175	...	...	Do
Julgaum (M G) ...	...	*164*	...	*Do*
Akola do				
Khamgaum do } good staple	182	176	...	Do
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	193	...	188	March
Bhownuggar (H G) ...	...	...	158	May
S-G Dharwar ...	...	...	186	Do
Westerns	...	...	176	Do

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 15th November, compared *with the previous week* :—

ASSETS.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	4,54,910	Increase.
Other Deposits		17,85,011	do.
Credits Undrawn		*1,88,978*	*do.*
LIABILITIES.			
Government Securities		1,09,478	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities		1,17,410	Decrease.
Credits on Securities		1,80,870	Increase.
Loans do.		*4,79,980*	*Decrease.*
Bills discounted & purchased		*14,30,075*	*Increase.*
Balance with other Banks		1,79,490	Decrease
Cash		15,42,862	Increase.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0-6
China Leaf	Nominal
Pekin Bar Gold Old	do
Do New	do
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	24
Bombay " "	23-15-8
English Sovereigns	15-2
Do Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	61-1
Do 17 1-2	61-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 12th Novdmber, as compared with the statement of the 8th November :—

LIABILITIES	Nov 8. Rs.	Nov. 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,08,282	48,04,679
Public Deposits at Branches	21,53,811	27,92,494
Other Deposits	5,29,25,236	5,07,23,297
Post Bills	15,689	51,015
Credits undrawn	32,61,271	34,51,249
Rs.	8,70,21,488	8,91,93,704
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,19,65,705	1,20,76,183
Other authorised Securities	12,63,365	11,45,955
Credits on Govt. and other authorities Securities	77,37,700	78,97,785
Loans do. do.	1,18,12,790	1,13,43,498
Bills discounted and purchased	2,01,72,929	2,16,16,027
Do Stock	3,88,386	3,88,611
Stamps and Stationery	21,472	21,489
Balances with other Banks	5,66,624	3,87,134
Cash	3,30,76,430	3,46,18,312
Rs.	8,70,21,488	8,91,93,704

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BALDWIN—November 3, at Bhamo, the wife of Major A.C. Baldwin, 30th Burma Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

OGG—STERNDALE—November 8, at St Stephen's Church, Dum Dum, Captain George Elm Ogg, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Surgeon-General G. S. W. Ogg, late I. M. S. Madras), to Elinor Roberts Annette, daughter of the late Colonel Reginald Craufurd Sterndale.

WAKEFIELD—KEELAN—November 6, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. G. E. Oldham, Chaplain, George Edward Campbell Wakefield, Superintendent, Revenue Administration, Tonk, son of the late G. K. Wakefield, Punjab Commission, to Caroline Minnie, daughter of K. J. Keelan, M. I. C. E. Executive Engineer (retired).

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UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

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IN THANKING the Public for their Support and Patronage we would beg to inform some who think we being a European Firm our Charges must necessarily be greater than those of NATIVE Firms trading under European names ; that being in direct communication with the Manufacturers at HOME, and being satisfied with a REASONABLE PROFIT on our Outlay, our Charges are very much lower than those of any firm in Bombay. We, therefore, invite inquiries.

We are prepared to execute Funeral Orders as under :—

Third Class from	Rs.	10	upwards
Second "	"	50	"
First "	"	125	"

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 0-47m., 0-43s. Low water, 6-48m., 6 32s.
Lord Northcote goes on tour to Gujarat.
Novelty Theatre, Henry Dallas's Co.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

CRICKET.

Oxford University Authentics vs. Bombay Presidency.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe and Egypt consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. Ernest Simons will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a. m., on Thursday, the 20th instant. Letters &c., for Aden will also be despatched.

FATAL FALL.—On Sunday afternoon, Hormusjee Muncherjee, a Parsi boy, aged three, son of Muncherjee Pallonjee, while playing near a window on the fourth floor of his parent's house in Carwar Street, Fort, accidentally fell out on to the ground below, from a height of about forty-five feet. The child's skull was fractured and he was killed on the spot.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15 p.m. when the following papers will be read,—(1.) The Oriental region and its position in Zoological Geography, by E. Comber. (2.) Curious sits for nesting chosen by the Malabar Whistling Thrush, by Major R. M. Betham.

THROUGH IDLE CURIOSITY.—On Saturday morning Kupchund Sadamul, a Marwaree, took delivery of four bundles containing pearls from the steamship Java and was coming ashore in a boat in company of a friend named Tiratdass Deepchund. While on the way ashore the latter picked up one of the bundles containing pearls of the value of Rs. 3,000. Kupchund immediately leaned over and grabbed at the bundle, which slipped out of his friend's hand and fell into the sea and immediately sank. Both men are on intimate terms and the bundle was picked up by Tiratdass through idle curiosity.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Khimji Tarji, trading *under the name of Jivraj Khimji, with forgery* and cheating in respect of two railway receipts for 109 and 115 bags of bajri and til-seed consigned by one Govindji Nemchand from Goolburga to Gungaram *Chabildas in Bombay.*

Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Karadia, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that the goods in question were indented for by accused from Govindji who consigned them to Gangaram. One Jeram Kanji was made by the accused to honour the hundis drawn on him. Accused then received the goods delivery receipts from Gangaram on the 13th instant. It was alleged that accused asked in complainant's name to Virji Karamsi, complainant's servant, to pay up the amount of the "hundis" to him. He also told Virji that *Jeram wished to have the receipts at once in order* to enable him to take immediate possession of the goods to save wharfage charges. Accordingly *accused received the receipts. Next day*, the 14th instant, complainant asked his servant Virji for the receipts, whereupon Virji told his master what had occurred between himself and the accused on the day previous. Further inquiries made into the matter by the complainant, showed that the receipt for 109 bags was sold by the accused to the firm of Bhimsi Takhamsi, and the other for 115 bags *sold to the firm of Hirji Ratansi. The 109 bags were* then removed from the G. I. P. Railway Wasi Bunder Goods-Yard. After taking possession of the receipt accused had endorsed on the consignment *his order for making delivery of the goods to Jeram*, but he subsequently cancelled it and substituted the name of Bhimsi Takhamsi instead. On Saturday last accused was placed before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, who transferred the case to the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court for inquiry. Evidence *was then recorded and the case adjourned.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Somerkhadi and Dongri	7	6	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	12
Total	16	18	98
Total plague deaths to date	121,064	100,501	
Same date last year	27	22	115

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Moolji B. Barbhaya presiding.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the quarterly reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending the 30th June last.

Dr. N. N. Katrak had moved on the previous occasion that the reports be recorded.

Dr. Master moved a rider to the effect that the Divisional Health Officers be requested to state in their quarterly reports the number of chokes in the drains.

The rider was accepted by Dr. Katrak and the original proposition with the rider was adopted.

MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

Consideration was given to the Executive Health Officers' report on the question of the real causes of high percentage of sickness amongst the Municipal bullocks. The Health Officer in the course of his report stated —

The following are the chief causes which contribute to sickness amongst the bullocks of this department. The carts are very large and heavy, and the bullocks have to work all the 365 days of the year. In the rainy season the strain on the animals is very great owing to the wet state of the garbage and consequent increase of weight. Private carts are small and light, and the town bullocks are not worked on Sundays and holidays, and during the monsoon and slack season the animals get almost complete rest. The average service of Municipal bullocks is about 8 years, whereas the average service of town bullocks is about 6 years. The town bullocks are chiefly the property of the persons using them, and more care is taken of them owing to the pecuniary interest they have in the animals, and in order to induce our drivers to take care of the bullocks I have, with your sanction, offered prizes for the best bullocks. It is my opinion, therefore, that the chief cause of sickness and breakdown amongst Municipal bullocks is the constant hard work they are subjected to. The present accommodation is in most cases not satisfactory. Since taking charge of my appointment the condition of the bullocks has also been one of the matters which have engaged my attention. I have tried the experiment of increased ration and after a fair trial have come to the conclusion that the present scale is an adequate one. With regard to the means to be adopted to reduce sickness, I would suggest the construction of Municipal stables for all wards. At present the refuse carts, both loaded and empty, are kept in close proximity of the stables. This should be avoided, as the stench from the carts cannot but injuriously affect the animals. The compounds of the stables should therefore be large enough to admit of the carts being kept at some distance from the stables. To give the animal sufficient rest there should be a reserve of 25 per cent. With regard to point 3, viz., the substitution of Guzerati and other breeds of bullocks, from the enquiries I have made, I find that, owing to their large size, Guzerat bullocks are not suitable for our carts. They being too heavy in body will soon break down with hard work. Their hoofs are tender, and a disease known as "foul in the foot" is very common in them. On Bombay roads they get lame very soon, their soft feet rapidly making them lame with sores and bruises of the soles. The present strength of the bullocks of this department consists of the *Malvi, Deccani, Berari, and Mysori breeds.*

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the report be recorded. The proposition was carried.

REMOVAL OF THE VEHAR MAIN.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, who forwarded copies of a correspondence relating to proposals for the removal of the 32" Vehar main outside the G. I. P. Railway limits.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said those members who had read the correspondence and the Commissioner's letters could not but have a clear idea of the issues that lay between Government and the Corporation. There was no doubt, as the Commissioner had pointed out in his letter, the Corporation would co-operate in the removal of the main, if an equitable basis of the apportionment of the cost could be arrived at. He moved that the letters from the Commissioner and the correspondence regarding the proposed removal of the 32" Vehar main outside the G. I. P. Railway limits be recorded, and that the Commissioner be requested to inform Government (1) that the Corporation would be always prepared to carry out their liability under Section 519 of the Municipal Act ; (2) that the Corporation would be prepared to consent to the removal of the 32 " Vehar main from the G. I. P. Railway limits on the basis of the conditions and principles laid down by the Commissioner in his letter of the 27th October 1902 ; and (3) that if the said principles and conditions were accepted by Government, the Corporation would be prepared in appointing a commission to settle the details of the work that would have to be done.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the proposition, which was carried.

CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Commissioner applied for and obtained urgency for the consideration of two notifications issued by the Improvement Trust in respect of a street scheme joining Hipon and Moreland Roads and the Police Hospital scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the matter be referred to a committee for report.

The Hon. Sir Balchandra Krishna seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta asked the Corporation whether time had not arrived for them to desist from submitting such schemes to committees. One could now pretty clearly see that the Improvement Trust had practically reduced itself to a department of Government. Whatever the Corporation said went for nothing. Despite their representations to Government that the time of thirty days given to them to report on the schemes submitted by the Trust was absolutely inadequate the Government persisted in saying that the time was quite sufficient. He did not blame individual members of the Trust, but as it was constituted Government would always have an upperhand in the deliberations of that Board because an impression seemed to prevail amongst the the members of the Trust that those appointed by the Government were bound to vote on the side of Government. With regard to the Police Hospital scheme Mr. Mehta said it appeared that at first all the members of the Trust were absolutely against the hospital being located in Nagpada ; but then came a letter from Government asking the Board to do as they desired. If that was the way in which the Trust were to carry on their operations, the Corporation should better tell Government that it was utterly useless for them to do any thing in the matter. He would not oppose the appointment of a committee now proposed but he thought the time had come, when the *Corporation should consider their position* in regard to the appointment of such committees. By appointing such committees the Corporation admitted their responsibility in the matter. He thought the rate-payers and the citizens of Bombay should take up the question and make a representation to the Government against the way in which the public money was being squandered.

Mr. Hormasjee Vakil sympathised with what had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Mehta but he (speaker) thought the committee now proposed must be appointed in order that they might be able to send up a strong and dignified protest against the action of Government and the Trust. He might inform the *Corporation that the Rate-payers' Association fully* realised the importance of the subject and intended to call a public meeting at no distant date.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in explaining the subject to the Corporation said that the question about the Police Hospital came before the Trust *eighteen months ago. It was then decided to assign* to it some area in the new Nagpada scheme. Subsequently the question again cropped up. Plans and estimates were placed before the Board when it was found that the Government intended that large police hospital, which was at Mazagaon should be accommodated in Nagpada. But the Board declined to give a site for that purpose. Government then asked the Trust to reconsider their decision, and when the question again came up for discussion the Chairman placed before the Board the opinion of the Executive Health Officer, Dr. Furber, who was in favour of locating the General Police Hospital in Nagpada, provided no cases of infectious diseases were treated there. On that understanding the Board acceded to the request of Government and granted a site of about six thousand square yards. It would thus appear that there was no voting by mandate on the subject.

The proposition, after some further discussion, put to the vote and carried.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

QUESTION OF UNDERGROUND WIRES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding application from the Bombay Telephone Company for a renewal for a further term of five years of the agreement entered into with the company dated the 6th December 1897, for the right to set up and maintain telephone wires in the city, and also third report of the Committee appointed by Corporation resolution dated the 11th April 1901, to assist the Commissioner in all matters arising in connection with the purchase of the Tramways. The Committee's report has been published. The Commissioner in his letter stated :—

"With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 3113 of the 6th December 1897, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the letter, dated the 22nd October 1902, from the Secretary, Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, in regard to the renewal of the agreement for the right to set up and maintain telephone wires in the City for a further term of five years from the 29th November 1902, and request the sanction of the Corporation to the renewal of the agreement on condition that the Company lay their telephone wires underground as recommended by the Tramway Committee."

The following is the "Letter to the Commissioner from the Secretary, Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, dated the 22nd October," "By Articles of Agreement, dated the 29th day of November 1892 and made between the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay of the first part, Harry Arthur Acworth, Esquire, C. S., then Municipal Commissioner of the said City, of the second part, and the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, of the third part, for the consideration and upon the terms in the said agreement mentioned, the said Municipal Corporation granted the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, their successors and assigns, permission to set up, conduct, maintain and use telephone wires in, through, or over such of the public streets of the City, and between such places and by such routes as might from time to time be approved of in writing by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the time being. By clause 11 of the said agreement it was provided that the provisions of the said agreement should remain and be in force for a term of five years from the 29th day of November 1892. The said term of five years having expired, it was agreed by Articles of Agreement, dated the 15th day of April 1898, and made between the said Municipal Corporation of the first part, Philip Chicheley Hyde Snow, Esquire, then Municipal Commissioner of the said City, of the second part, and the said Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, of the third part, that save as therein expressly provided, all the terms, conditions, stipulations, provisions and restrictions contained in or prescribed by the above mentioned agreement of the 29th day of November 1892, should "mutatis mutandis" apply to and regulate the permission which was granted by the "New Articles of Agreement" to the Company to continue to set up, conduct, maintain, and use telephone wires over such of the public streets of the City and between such places and by such routes as might have been or might thereafter be from time to time approved in writing by the Commissioner.

A recital in this agreement of the 15th day of April 1898 indicates that the Corporation had sanctioned such renewal of the agreement of 29th November 1892 for the further term of five years only from the "28th day of November" 1897, although the operative portion of the agreement contains no restriction in regard to period.

As the term of the agreement would appear to expire on the 28th day of November next, I now have the honour on the part and by the instructions of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, and of their Board of Directors, to apply to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay that the Corporation be pleased to sanction a renewal of the said agreement of the 29th day of November 1892 and the 15th day of April 1898 for a period of not less than five years, to run from the 28th November next."

The Hon Mr. P. M. Mehta moved the Committee's report be approved and adopted and that with reference to the Commissioner's letter dated the 6th November sanction be given to the leasing to the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, for a further period of five years from the 28th November 1902 of the right to set up, conduct, maintain, and use telephone wires in the public streets of the city on the same terms and conditions as those contained in the present agreement, which expired on the 28th November 1902 and on the further distinct condition that the company should when and wherever required lay their telephone wires underground and take *such other precautions as might be considered neces*sary by the Commissioner with the approval of the Corporation to prevent danger to life and property. He said what the Corporation wanted was that they should reserve to themselves the power of requiring the Telephone Company to lay underground wires if the necessities of the case required it.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna seconded the proposition. He said in all civilized cities of the world the desirability of laying underground wires had been recognised.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar suggested that the lease be renewed at present for six months, and in the meantime they should hear what the Telephone Company had to say further in the matter. He thought the Corporation would not dare to take out the telephone posts as it would entail great inconvenience to the public.

The Commissioner said various kinds of underground works had been done in Bombay and he did not see why the Telephone Company should not do so, if it was required by the Corporation. The Telephone Company had not made out a "prima facie" case for not laying underground wires.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

THE DALLAS COMPANY IN BOMBAY.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS."

THE present visit of the Dallas Company to Bombay has been looked forward to with a good deal of interest. Although several members of the cast are very well known in this city, some of them were altogether unknown except by reputation until last evening when the "Three Little Maids," Paul Reuben's tasteful musical comedy, was produced in Bombay for the first time. The cast was, however, stronger than any yet brought to this city by Mr. Dallas, and it goes without saying, therefore, that last evening's performance was a success. The feature of the entertainment was of course the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas. Although the Dallas Company so frequently visits Bombay, it is seldom that a Bombay audience has an opportunity of hearing and seeing Mrs. Dallas, and the charm and interest of the entertainment was considerably enhanced by reason of that lady's appearance. She appeared last evening as "Lady St. Malory," a part which depend upon histrionic effect for its success, and Mrs. Dallas, upon whose ability and grace as an actress it would be superfluous to comment, carried the role through from beginning to end with a charm that never for a moment waved. Mr. Dallas as the amorous "Lord Cheyne," so proud of his "fearful past" and his alleged military career was never more successful than last evening. The three little maids found graceful exponents in Miss Lillie Cavanagh, Miss Nellie Curtis, and Miss Grace Ray. Miss Nellie Curtis as "Ada" was piquant and gay. Her songs were full of life, her dances were pretty and blithe, and needless to say she received more than one encore during the evening. If more restrained as *"Hilda" and "Edna" Miss Cavanagh and Ray were* just as charming, and both were in excellent voice. Mr. Percival Knight as "Cupid," the caddy, was excruciatingly funny. His dissertations on Golf were evidently largely appreciated by a large section of the audience, and his dances were extraordinarily incongruous. Whilst he was on the stage, he never failed to raise a laugh. Mr. J. Knox Orde as "M. de l'Orme" made a Frenchman of the most approved style, and *Mr. Duncan Munro, who has usually been seen in the* heavy comedy part, in this city, came out as the serio comic padre, the 'Rev. Mr. Branscombe." Many of *the minor parts were taken by artistes who have* visited Bombay on previous occasions. The scenery was excellent, the music was full of life and very tuneful. As has already been mentioned, the choruses also were capital. Last *evening the house was crowded in every part, and* we understand that bookings for the remaining performances of "The Three Little Maids" are already well advanced. Those, therefore, who wish to be sure of a seat would do well to embrace the first opportunity of obtaining one.

PORT TRUST CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will be conferring a lasting obligation on the clerical staff of the Port Trust Docks Department by calling attention to their unfortunate condition. In these days when one hears so much of the flourishing condition of the Port Trust finances, it seem strange that a most important branch of the Establishment should be underpaid. The recently Acting Docks Superintendent, Mr. Panton, than whom the Trust does not possess a more capable Officer, submitted to the Trustees a scheme for the revision of the Docks Department by the introduction of grades. The scheme has been before the Port Trustees for nearly a year, but nothing has yet been finally decided. Is it too much to ask that at the forthcoming Budget, which will be taken in hand shortly, some definite scheme will be adopted, which will improve the prospects of the poor clerks of the Docks Department. The Trustees have all the facts before them and I am sure that led by such a sympathetic Administrator as the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes, they will formulate a scheme of generous treatment to the clerks of the Docks Department which will compare favourably with the very liberal grades existing in the other Departments

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

MUNICIPAL CORONER.—Your letter is written under a misapprehension. The Coronership is not vacant. The Deputy Coronership temporarily was but it has now been filled.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1902.

WOMEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

We are glad to see that Lady Jeune has taken up her pen on behalf of her sisters who are being induced to emigrate to South Africa. Up to the present the arrangements for their reception in Cape Town and other parts of South Africa are in such an embryo condition that it is by no means certain whether on their arrival there they will find comfortable homes and permanent employment. Therefore Lady Jeune asks for State aid. When Mr. Chamberlain, at Kensington, some months ago, urged the emigration of women, he gave them clearly to understand that beyond passages in returning transports they might not look for Government assistance. But Lady Jeune proves conclusively that if the plan of colonising South Africa by Britishers is to be carried through, State aid is imperative. The emigration of women, to use her own words, can only be done satisfactorily by instituting a system by which they will be protected and cared for, until their future, whatever it may be, is secured. It is easy enough to emigrate a man ; when his passage money is provided and he has a little to keep him till he gets started, he is all right ; but women cannot be started in the same way. Women who go out with definite engagements and friends or relations to look after them are all right. But the women who try to start by themselves are certain to find their path full of difficulties. Most of the women suitable for colonists cannot afford to pay their passage money, and the incidental expenses, inseparable from a start in a thinly populated country where the expense of living is great, are endless, and unless they receive free or assisted passages they are unable to emigrate. As is urged in support of this plan, some of the colonial Governments vote grants towards the cost of their journey, while various Associations in England make advances on condition of repayment by instalments out of their wages when the emigrants obtain work. This system, which is undoubtedly the best, is the one most favoured by Lady Jeune, who rightly thinks it would be preferred by the women who would be the better able to preserve their self-respect not being compelled to accept charity. It appears that the greatest difficulty women emigrants have to face is the scarcity of lodgings, and the only remedy for this is to provide hostels in the large towns of the colonies, where they can obtain cheap and respectable accommodation on their arrival, with some responsible person or committee to guarantee them protection and care.

As Lady Jeune desires to impress upon her readers, it is not alone for women destined to enter domestic service that this want is imperative ; it is even more necessary for those who will have to earn their living as shop-girls, clerks, typists, or secretaries. But it is very doubtful if the latter would accept accommodation in hostels alongside their less ambitious sisters who are content to wash and bake and cook. Hence the necessity for the most careful arrangements, and for more pretentious institutions than at present exist. Such as there are in South Africa are said to be hampered by want of funds. The payments they receive from intending emigrants amount only to a small sum, and the voluntary subscriptions they collect augment but little their slender income. Lady Jeune's conclusion is precisely what we urged on more than one occasion when the emigration of women was first advocated, that the only way to carry on the work, on a scale commensurate with the wants of South Africa, is through the instrumentality of State aid. Considerable expense would be involved. But if it be desirable to introduce a population in which those of British birth and descent shall outnumber Boers, the cost will not be misapplied. Under State aid the Associations would be able adequately to perform the tasks they have undertaken. Perhaps better still would be the establishment of an institution for present needs only, which shall undertake the supervision and arrangement of an Emigration Bureau to which all intending emigrants could apply, and where after minute inquiry the officials in charge should satisfy themselves that the intending emigrants are healthy and suitable in character and by training for colonial life. That some such precaution is necessary has already acclaimed itself. The women now being sent out are found to be not quite of the most suitable class. They are women who are driven, by want of work and stress of circumstances at home, to seek employment elsewhere. They are emphatically not the women required to colonise the country. They know little if anything of the duties required of them. A London girl knows nothing of farm-work, and there are many who would rebel against the idea of matrimony and its many consequences, which all girls who go to the colonies must anticipate.

The Colonists want wives more than servants, and the numbers of women who are now being sent out are hopelessly inadequate. They have the certainty of marrying if they wish it, and "making homes" for themselves in what may possibly prove to be the richest possessions of the empire. Seventy thousand men want wives in South Africa at the present moment. The dividing line between classes is not clearly defined, and women soon find themselves in positions either far below or much above those they occupied in the old country, says Lady Jeune. Many women, she tells us, by marriage or occupation have had their social position raised considerably higher than they could have hoped for in England. Some of the women now occupying important positions in South African life are women who by chance have risen to be what they are. A girl may land at Cape Town in the most humble capacity and yet blossom into the wife of a great capitalist. A woman there seldom descends in the social scale, and it is this fact which must give emigration an extra attraction to those who live in the often narrow circumscribed life, the fate of so many English women in the country districts and crowded towns of England. Lady Jeune has much to say in recommendation of emigration for young, healthy women, and it cannot be said that a single point she urges is possible of being gainsaid. She has too much the welfare of the young Englishwomen at heart to let fall one word capable of misconstruction, or a single sentence so loosely written as to convey any meaning but that she intended. Of what value is Lady Jeune's advice may be gathered from the fact that while South Africa suffers from the want of women's help, England has a million more women than men ; women, many of them who have to work hard to secure the bare means of existence. It has been suggested that probably in South Africa feminine Eurasia might be welcomed. But we do not think so. The woman wanted in South Africa is one who is thoroughly domesticated, can sew and cook, run a dairy-farm, and put her hand to a thousand and one things, which fair Eurasia would scorn. There is no life in the world for which she is less suited than that of the colonies, and it would not be a friend who would invite her to go.

THE CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

The progress report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of Western India for the twelve months ended in June last shows that Mr. Cousens covered a great deal of ground in his examination of ancient monuments during that period. As usual his inspection of many of the temples which are falling into ruin disclosed the fact that the people whose interest it should be to preserve the ancient shrines of their religion take no pains to prevent their decay, but on the contrary contribute to their destruction and, frequently, to their pollution. One of the most interesting of the discoveries made by Mr. Cousens goes to support the theory of Dr. Fleet that the town of Ter which is in the Nizam's dominions thirty miles east of Barsi, in the Sholapur district, is identical with the Tagara of the early Greek geographers. Dr. Fleet contributed a paper on the subject to the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society" last year without having visited Ter. Mr. Cousens was inspired by the article to make a superficial examination of the town and his discoveries, at any rate, proved that in the early centuries of the Christian era Ter was a place of religious importance. The remains he came upon indicated that the place was in turn of consequence to Buddhists, Hindus, and Jainas. Of the ruins found the most interesting was a Buddhist structural Chaitya temple, an edifice of a type hitherto represented only by one discovered fourteen years ago at Chezarla by Mr. Alex Rea of the Madras Archæological Survey. In both instances these temples had been preserved in consequence of their early conversion into Hindu shrines. In the course of a tour through Berar Mr. Cousens found a great many temples of interest on which conservation work may be usefully undertaken. What he describes as a compact little black-stone temple of Bhavani was discovered in Barsi Takli. The decoration of this edifice has been well done, and it has other attractions. But it has been allowed to get into a very dirty state, and the only person discovered in the vicinity was a filthy, half demented old man who had taken up his abode in the temple and utilised the mandapa as a cook room. The precincts of the shrine had been polluted by the villagers in the fashion so characteristic of many places of interest in India. Mr. Cousens recommends that the place should be thoroughly cleaned out; the accumulated earth around the basement cleared away, and the roof repaired. Twenty miles south of Akola is Patur, where there are a couple of Jaina caves, which require cleaning out. Some conservation work is recommended in reference to the ancient temple of "Autariksha Parsvanatha" belonging to the Digambara Jaina community of Sirpur. This structure appears to have been in process of construction at the time of the early Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan, and out of dread of the image breakers from Northern India the building was stopped. Subsequently it was taken in hand again only apparently to be once more stopped during the struggles of the rival Mahomedan powers in the Deccan.

Mr. Cousens surmises that these latter contentions may have compelled its final abandonment and the erection of a temple in the heart of the village provided with underground cells for the concealment of images. The walls of the old temple are decorated with bands of arabesques, no images being carved except in the three principal niches, and these were loose and detachable. An inscription gives the date of the first building of the shrine at A. D. 1406, and it is possible that as Mr. Cousens suggests the exterior decoration of Hindu temples of this period took the form of arabesques and plain mouldings, instead of a profusion of images, in order not to arouse the ire of the iconoclasts who had wrought so much destruction in Northern India. After the execution of the work which he considers necessary, the Superintendent of the Survey recommends that the Jainas, who have access to the place should be requested to keep it clean, and unless they have an excessive reverence for the sanctity of dirt, this should be for them a labour of love and reverence. Lonar which lies twelve miles south-west of Mehkar furnishes an area of considerable archæological importance. In the village there is an unfinished Vaishnava temple of much interest. It is called the temple of Daitya-Sudana who slew the demon Lavanasura who had his dwelling in a crater close by. The crater which is supposed to be the mouth of an extinct volcano, and is the only one known in the Deccan is a bowl shaped hollow five miles in circumference at the top and over three miles round at the bottom. In the centre of the hollow is a salt lake, but the margin of the lake is covered with vegetation, some of the land being under cultivation. Picturesquely scattered about this depression are numerous old temples, some of which have claims to preservation owing to the style and distinction of their ornamentation. The temples are exclusively Hindu, Mahomedans only once having had the temerity to attempt to erect a mosque in this retreat. They, however, got little farther in their building than the foundation when they considered it prudent to desist ; and thus the picturesque natural hollow remains a Hindu holy land. Among other structures included in Mr. Cousen's list for conservation purposes is an old temple at Dhotra which appears to have been built by Hemadpant or Hemadri, the famous minister of the Yadava kings of Devagiri, Mahadeva, and Ramachandra. The Superintendent of the Survey observes that this building should be acquired by Government since it is practically deserted, and is fully worth being brought upon the lists of monuments in Government possession. At Satgaon there is a fine old temple of Vishnu which he also recommends should be acquired by Government, and on which a great deal of work needs to be done. It will be seen that considerable pains are being taken by the authorities to ensure the conservation of monuments of real historic and religious interest.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 7th instant left Aden at 1 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

LORD KITCHENER, who is due to arrive at Bombay on the 28th instant, will proceed direct to Jaipur where the Viceroy will be at that time.

THE Governor of Ceylon has appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the existing scarcity of silver in the Colony and to suggest some way of meeting the present difficulty and of preventing its recurrence.

COLONEL V. A. SCHALCH, I.S.C., who has been appointed to officiate in Command of the Madras District in the place of Brigadier-General Gilchrist, is a Bengal Staff Corps Officer and has been A. Q. M. G., Bengal Command, since October, 1899.

THE Maharaja of Mysore is sending two of his best elephants for the Delhi Coronation Durbar. They were timed to leave Bangalore on Saturday morning and a special time table has been printed giving their arrival and departure at the various stations en route.

THE entries for the Delhi Polo Tournament will not be completed till the end of the month. In the meantime it will be interesting to note that, among others, the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) and an Alwar State team have entered for the International Polo Cup, and 1st Bengal Lancers, 1st Central India Horse, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and 22nd Gurkhas for the Indian Army Cup.

PLAGUE statistics for the week ending 8th November show a rise of mortality of 10,488 against 7,991 last year. Bombay Presidency and City and the Punjab record a decrease from last year's figures ; Madras, Karachi, Bengal, the United Provinces, Mysore and Berar an increase. In Calcutta there were ten deaths against fourteen. The largest increase was in the United Provinces with 1,036 against 52. Mysore was next with 1,022 against 454.

THE Viceroy, Lady Curzon and party arrived in Udaipur, the Mecca of the Rajputs, on Saturday morning and were received by the Maharana himself, with whom Lord Curzon drove to the Residency. A State banquet took place at night and Lord Curzon, in reply to the toast of his own and Lady Curzon's health proposed on behalf of the Maharana, gracefully alluded to the pleasure it gave him to visit Udaipur and to meet the illustrious Chief of Mewar to whose qualities as a ruler His Excellency paid a high tribute.

THE great cathedral of St. Paul's was crowded on Oct. 26 by the noblest and wealthiest personages in the land, who came to attend the thanksgiving service for the recovery of his Majesty King Edward VII. One would expect that the offertory on such an occasion would amount to a large sum, but according to Dean Gregory it was but little over £100. Numbers of the distinguished personages in uniform and Court dress pleaded the excuse that they had left their purses at home, but would send on cheques next day. So far none have been received by the Dean or canons of the cathedral.

THE Egyptian papers of the 28th ultimo describe Lord Kitchener's arrival. He reached Alexandria on the 27th ultimo by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Cleopatra. As the vessel approached the quay Lord Kitchener—who travelled as plain Mr. Cook and had occupied the Chief Engineer's cabin—was seen standing on the deck arrayed in an ordinary tweed suit and wearing a bowler hat. He appeared to eagerly scan the crowd which awaited his arrival on the quay and once—only once—there was the faint glimmer of a smile as he recognised some one whom he knew in the crowd. He stood imperturable, unnoticed by the other passengers on board, who were no doubt, unaware of the identity of the distinguished voyager.

THE Minister for Agriculture, when he spoke recently at Epsom, expressed the wish that money could be found somewhere or other to provide more and better cottages for the working classes in the rural districts. It is not difficult to suggest how Mr. Hanbury might find the "somewhere or other" from which to procure the money. If Ministers ever read other blue books than those appertaining to their own departments, Mr. Hanbury will find the suggestion in the Report of the Irish Board of Works just issued. That report shows that under the Labourers' (Ireland) Dwelling Act a sum of £2,428,402 has been borrowed by the Rural District Councils of Ireland for the erection of cottages and the provision of plots. Last year £335,103 in loans were sanctioned. Munster alone has borrowed £1,268,410 for this purpose, and the much criticised Irish farmers are repaying these loans largely out of the rates they pay because the rents charged the labourers are extremely low. If the small and not over prosperous Irish farmers can provide nearly 2 1-2 millions sterling for labourers' cottages, why should not the English farmers follow their example and cease grumbling at the lack of agricultural labour which they have never encouraged to stay on the land ?

THE day of wild wagers are recalled by a statement from a Berkshire correspondent. The Mayor of Newbury, Mr. Rankine, who initiated the movement for a restoration of the Jacobean "Cloth Hall" at Newbury for the purpose of reopening it as a local museum in memory of the late Queen Victoria has just received from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Bart., of Buckland House, Farringdon, a contribution to the restoration fund and the loan of a unique relic of the days when the cloth manufacture was an important industry in Newbury and the neighbourhood. This is a coat which was the result of a wager of one thousand pounds laid by Sir Nicholas' ancestor, Sir John Throckmorton, in 1811, that at eight o'clock in the evening of the 25th of June in that year he would sit down to dinner in a coat the wool of which formed the fleeces of two living sheep at five o'clock the same morning. This achievement was accomplished by a Mr. Coxeter. On the day mentioned, two sheep were shorn, and all the processes of converting the wool into cloth were completed in eleven hours. The coat was made in two hours and twenty minutes, and was worn by Sir John Throckmorton in the presence of five thousand people, who had assembled to witness the performance. The coat, which was exhibited in the 1851 Exhibition, will be shown at the reopening of the Cloth Hall on the 7th of November.

HUMOURS OF MONTE CARLO.

[BY WARD MUIR.]

MONTE CARLO is a huge joke. Perhaps the fun is somewhat grim, but it is there, nevertheless. The very history of the place leads up by an inevitable series of humorous steps to the present culminating point of irony. From the time when the genial Grimaldi first brought Monaco from Genoa, the Principality has been consistent in all its ways. Grimaldi (who had cutely perceived the strategical advantage of the isolated cape and bay) levied blackmail on every vessel which passed. He figured, in fact, as the traditional buccaneer of story-book and comic opera, residing in splendid safety upon his estate, and preying, by means of a flotilla of swift boats, on the wealthy cossing traders of the Mediterranean. The promontory plateau which formed his headquarters was locally known as the Spelugues. The name is blunt and to the point. It means "The Plain of the Robbers." The fourteenth-century sufferers who dubbed it thus probably little guessed that they were prophets. Yet such was the case. Upon this very "Plain of the Robbers" the Casino now stands in all its impregnable glory. The robbing goes on as merrily to-day as it did in the first Charles Grimaldi's reign.

But the depredations of the bold, bad Charles, were wholly eclipsed by those of the bolder and badder Francois Blanc. This individual first came upon the scene in 1860, having been politely but firmly invited to quit Homburg. To Blanc must unquestionably be credited the upholding of Monaco's reputation, and the development of the ill-favoured rock into its present appearance of a hothouse without a glass roof. He was, indeed, the "doyen" of humorists, and, although he has been dead for some years, his jest still succeeds in sending the echoes of its mirth (in the shape of stock quotations for Casino shares) to every bourse in Europe, and even to the exchanges of America.

The atmosphere of Monaco, writes Mr. Ward Muir in the "Pall Mall Gazette," has a peculiarly pious flavour which adds to its comedy from the spectator's point of view. The name itself is from the Latin "monachus," a monk, and two monks loom large in the State's coat-of-arms. Within the Prince's palace one of the first things which meets tourist's eye is an inscription on one of the walls. It reads :—"The man who pretends to know God and does not keep His commandments is a liar." Even the game from which Monaco draws its lifeblood has a remote connection with piety, for the roulette-wheel—that triumph of mathematical ingenuity—was invented by Pascal during a six months' retreat to the peace of a monastery.

RELIGION AND ROULETTE.

M. Blanc, it appears, did not forget the debt he thus owed to religion. When he first came to Monte Carlo there existed only one poor church. To-day there are dozens of churches, and (crowning glory) a cathedral whose magnificence throws into the shade every other ecclesiastical edifice for miles round. The principality, moreover, is famous for its charitable organizations. Some of these were founded by Madame Blanc, who was the idol of the poor and the benefactress of the clergy. Others owe their existence directly to the Casino Company, whose purse is always open for the fostering of good works.

The great Blanc's cheek was immense. Conceive the diplomacy of a man who could organize an establishment for the sole object of gambling, and then calmly label it "The Sea Bathing and Strangers' Club Company" ("Societe Anonyme des Bains de Mer et Cercle des Etrangers.") Is it not colossal ? Picture the gorgeous nerve of a financier who could set himself up as a target for the ingenuity of every swindler in Europe, and serenely emerge with a profit of just a million pounds a year. Were Blanc alive now, the tiny Carnegies and Pierpont Morgans would indeed have to sing small. These shopkeepers gave something in return for their money. Francois Blanc scorned such old-fashioned methods. His customers got nothing. They immortalized this fact by a proverb still current in the principality:—"Rouge perd et noir perd ; c'est Blanc qui gagne toujours."

"Every man has his price," was the motto of this mathematical Napoleon. The one item which he never stinted was bribery. Hundreds of people were made rich by being paid to hold their tongues. Half the newspapers in France received subsidies for this odd form of negative advertising. Humour, of course, filtered into the question, and smart people published journals in Nice and elsewhere which existed solely on the "press subventions" falling like a cataract of crumbs from the rich Blanc's table. One unscrupulous genius erected a huge boarding close to the Nice railway station and covered it with gory posters representing Monte Carlo suicides. He then invited the officials of the Casino to his picture-gallery's unveiling, with a broad hint that the said ceremony would be abandoned on receipt of a suitable sum of money. One is disappointed to learn, however, that he overstepped himself and became bankrupt before his scheme was consummated.

The most remarkable spectacle of all at this period was M. Blanc's annal banquet to pressmen. The magnificence of the feast was unparalleled ; but its main feature (as far as the diners were concerned) was the 1,000 f. note concealed in each serviette. The scribbler who could write unenthusiastically of Monte Carlo after so delightful a hors d'œuvre must have owned a heart of steel.

Yet with all this apparently reckless lavishness of expenditure, Blanc knew quite well what he was doing. Besides building up a huge private fortune he literally created Monaco. In 1868 there were only two hotels in the place. Now there are fifty. Thirty years ago the land was worth half a franc per square metre. Now its value is over 100f. Further, the principality—at one time almost desolate—is now the most thickly-populated country on earth. There are 600 inhabitants to the square kilometre. They live in the loveliest, the richest, the best governed, the most peaceful, the cleanest and probably the healthiest port on the Mediterranean. The prosperity of the spot is Francois Blanc's monument. What can philanthropists say to this amazing object-lesson ? Is it a sound counsel to "do evil that good may come ?" Is gambling a blessing in disguise ?

PROSPEROUS MONACO.

No. This is where another of M. Blanc's jokes comes in. To rob his own people was not in the programme. Observe that the name of the Casino means something after all. It is the Cercle des Etrangers. Outsiders are welcomed with open arms. But the door is closed to every citizen of the Principality. Hence their happiness. So Monaco is not, strictly speaking, a free country. Prosperity is forced upon the inhabitants. They have no say in the matter. A fond (but by no means foolish) Government protects them against themselves.

Yes, there are some disadvantages. You have no religious toleration if you are a Monegasque. Nor may you buy at a news-agent's any journal you want. A press censor and his staff see that your reading be not harmful. No paper or book which says anything against the Casino Company is allowed to be put on sale within the principality's confines. By stepping a yard or two across the frontier you can get what you like, it is true. But the Monegasques don't step. They are satisfied with their condition, and have no desire to peruse the envious ravings of outsiders.

Even pictorial postcards are inspected by the censor before being exhibited in the windows of the street kiosques. Judging by those he passes, his taste is exceedingly catholic. The one thing he cannot stand is any fun poked at his employers. The Casino Company have plenty of dry humour of their own. They like playing off their pawky jokelets on the public. But they hate being made fun of themselves. Picture postcards which show a view of the Casino with a man hanging himself from a palmtree on one side and another man blowing out his brains on the other do not strike the censor as being really funny. Nor does he love imaginative sketches of the Prince being fed with gold by devils, or cartoons of fat sheep going into one door of the gaming rooms and thin ones issuing from the other. He feels pained by the grossness of these libels ; and lest his public be pained too he interdicts the postcards and enter their publisher on that dread roll of honour—the Society's black list.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE OUTBREAK IN MOROCCO.

A PRETENDER TO THE THRONE.

CAPTURED AT FEZ.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The Pretender to the Moorish throne has been captured at Fez by the Sultan's troops.

THE ATTEMPT ON KING LEOPOLD.

RUBINO'S ACCOMPLICES.

PLOT HATCHED IN LONDON.

Rubino is an avowed anarchist.

Photographs of Belgian Royalties were found on him.

Although he declares he had no accomplices, it is believed that the crime was organized by London anarchists.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

OPPOSITION TO THE CONVENTION.

ATTITUDE OF FRENCH COLONIALS.

The Colonial Group of the French Chamber, at a meeting on Saturday, decided to demand the non-ratification of the Convention with Siam, on the ground that it would be fatal to French influence in Siam.

MR. KRUGER'S MEMOIRS.

EX-PRESIDENT AND MR. RHODES.

OVERTURES REGARDING DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON NOVEMBER 16.

Mr. Kruger's Memoirs will be published to-morrow. They do not contain sensational revelations.

They mention that Cecil Rhodes visited Kruger at Pretoria during his second presidency. Rhodes said "We must work together," and suggested securing Delagoa Bay as a Transvaal sea-port.

Kruger refused unless Portugal were willing to sell. He denounced the wickedness of these grabbing ventures, and Rhodes then ceased.

THE LATE NANKING VICEROY.

FUNERAL OF LIU-KUNG-YI.

IMPOSING OBSEQUIES.

Reuter's Correspondent, wiring from Shanghai, states that the funeral obsequies of Liu-kung-yi, late Viceroy of Nanking, have been celebrated with imperial pomp in accordance with the commands of the Empress.

Admiral Bridge and Staff, the Consuls, and an immense retinue of Chinese officials followed the coffin to the jetty whence it will be conveyed to Hunan. Men of war fired minute guns.

The new Viceroy gave a banquet at which Admiral Bridge, and the German Consul-General at Shanghai occupied seats of honour. Admiral Bridge replied to the toast of the Sovereigns of Foreign Powers.

DEATH OF PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is dead.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar died from appendicitis.

[Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was born in 1823, and was the eldest son of the late Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach, and Princess Ida. He entered the British Army in 1841, and served throughout the Crimean War, being present at Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. He commanded the Curragh District from 1870 to 1876 and the Southern District between 1878 and 1883. He was Commander of the Forces in Ireland from 1885 to 1890. He was made a Field Marshal in 1897. He married Augusta Catherine, daughter of the 6th Duke of Richmond, in 1851.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 17.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Persia with the English Mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Himalaya for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

SECRETARY TO SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 17.

At their last meeting the Simla Municipal Committee formally assented to the appointment as Municipal Engineer and Secretary of Mr. B. G. Wallis, now Superintending Engineer, Punjab, who is about to retire from Government service.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 15th instant, states :—

The "Daily Express" understands that the engagement of the German Crown Prince to Princess Alice will be shortly announced.

AUSTRALIA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

CANDIDATES FOR THE APPOINTMENT.

The "Times" states that the new Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth will either be the Duke of Somerset or Lord Windsor.

Lord Tennyson has declined the appointment on the ground that he has not the necessary wealth.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 16th instant, states :—

A great demonstration was held in the Albert Hall by the church party regarding the Education Bill. It was argued that the Bill might be amended in the report stage or by the House of Lords.

The Bishops of London and Rochester deprecated the wrecking of the Bill.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM AT OXFORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

Oxford by a small majority has rejected the proposed abandonment of Greek in responsions.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

THE ARREARS OF WORK.

Mr. Barlow interrogated Lord George Hamilton regarding the arrears of work in the Calcutta High Court, especially of criminal appeals.

HEALTH OF SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

Sir John Woodburn remains at Belvedere instead of returning to sea on the advice of his medical attendants.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Five witnesses were examined at yesterday's sitting of the Police Commission. All of these were agreed that the police force urgently needed reform, and that the pay and prospects of the subordinates should be increased. Various reforms were suggested.

TROOPS FOR SOMALILAND.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 17.

One hundred and fifty Native Mounted Infantry are to be sent immediately to Somaliland, taken from the two companies now at Umballa for manœuvres, consisting of sections from the 41st Dogras; 2nd Sikhs; 27th, 29th, and 31st, Punjab Infantry, 35th and 45th Sikhs; and 38th Dogras.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT POONA.

POONA, NOVEMBER 17.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Indian National Association, Poona Branch, was held this afternoon at Government House, Ganeshkhind, Lady Northcote presiding. Amongst those present were Mrs. Onslow, Dr. Bhandarkar, Messrs. Visvesvaraya, Phatak, Patwardhan, Bootee, and Abdool Abdool Wahid.

Lady Northcote read a letter from Miss Manning for giving away four scholarships, two to the Poona and other two to the Ahmedabad Female Training Colleges.

A resolution was passed to give thanks to Mrs. S. Ashton, late Secretary of the Association, for bringing the Association in a flourishing condition, and also for increasing its numbers. It has been proposed to offer the post of Secretary to the Association to Mrs. Fawcett or to Mrs. Lawrence.

A vote of thanks was passed for H. E. Lady Northcote for presiding, and the meeting dissolved.

THE TILAK CASE.

In the Tilak case to-day the witness Gotavelekar was examined. Afterwards certain papers were put in. Also on behalf of the defence some papers were put in, namely, the adoption deed, in which Tai Maharaj had adopted Bala Maharaj; the written statement of Tai Maharaj when she sued in the Sub-Judge's Court at Nasik; the certified copy made by Tai Maharaj before the Haveli Mamletdar; and the probate obtained from the Kolhapur Durbar.

Mr. Strangman then addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution.

Tilak was questioned by the court.

Mr. Kuraadikar, pleader for the defence, addressed the court.

Tilak made an application before Mr. Beaman, the Sessions Judge, in which he asked that sanction be granted by Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrates to Nagpurkar to prosecute him for bringing a false charge might be revoked.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Champion Series of the Bombay Presidency Rifles Association were completed to-day. Amongst British, Lance-Sergeant Richards, Royal Irish Regiment, made an aggregate score of 188 points, and won the gold medal. For natives Color-Havildar Vittoo Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry, made 176 points and won the gold medal. The following are the scores of to-day's shooting :—

MATCH XI.—Championship, 1000 Yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Private Manifold, Shropshires	32	60a
Private Mollard, Shropshires	31	30b
Lance-Corporal Saunders, Royal Scots	30	20
Lance-Corporal Fleming Royal Scots	30	10
Lance-Corporal Evans, Shropshires	29	10
Bandsman Dickinson, Connaught Rangers	28	10
Private Richardson, Royal Seats	28	10

(a) Also Hyderabad Rifle Association silver medal.
(b) Also Bombay Presidency Rifle Association silver medal.

MATCH XXII.—Championship, 1,000 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Naik Vishnu Hirtulkar, 7th Pioneers	31	25a
Naik Beston, 12th Bombay Infantry	30	20
Naik Arjoon Saraidar, 17th Bombay Infantry	29	15
Havildar Kishon Sing, 7th Pioneers	29	10b
Naik Syed Kassim, Sappers and Miners	29	10
Subedar Ramchander Mohite, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry	29	10

(a) Also won the Indian Rifle Association silver medal.
(b) Also won the Burma Rifle Association silver medal.

MATCH XII.—Championship, aggregate.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lance-Sergeant Richards, Royal Irish Regiment	188	100a
Private Manifold, Shropshires	182	50b
Color-Sergeant Bruen, Connaught Rangers	180	30b
Sergeant Scott, Royal Scots	179	20d
Private Mallard, Shropshires	176	20d
Private Logan, Royal Scots	174	10d
Lance-Corporal Austey, Royal Scots	174	10d

(a) Also won the gold medal.
(b) Also won the silver medal.
(c) Also won the bronze medal.
(d) Also won the bronze badge.

MATCH XXIII.—Championship, aggregate.

	Pts	Rs
Color-Havildar Vittoo Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry	176	50a
Private Govind Bhonsle, 17th Bombay Infantry	173	35b
Naik Jacob Sasoon, 9th Bombay Infantry	173	15c

(a) Also won the gold medal.
(b) Also won the silver medal.
(c) Also won the bronze medal.

The replies received by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to their recent reference to members of the Chamber on the subject of the introduction of metric system were not sufficiently numerous to justify the committee making any representation to the Government of India on the subject. The majority, however, of the replies received were in favour of the adoption of the system, some of them at the same time deprecating any action being taken in the matter until the system had been legalised in the United Kingdom. The Committee have, accordingly, replied to the Secretary of the Decimal Association that there would be no practical use in making the efforts to have the system brought into force in India pending its adoption in the United Kingdom, but that if the agitations now going on in regard to the matter at home should result in the legislation being undertaken, there is little doubt that this country would very soon fall into line as the flow of trade would necessarily be hampered by the fact of two different systems prevailing in the United Kingdom and India. The movement at home has now got the support of 300 members of Parliament.

COURT-MARTIAL ON SOWAR SIRDARA SINGH.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 17.

A confirmation is notified in the General Orders of the death sentence passed by a court-martial at Peshawar upon Sowar Sardara Singh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, for the murder of a Jemadar of the same regiment.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' POSTINGS.

The following postings as Principal Medical Officers are notified : Colonel W. S. Pratt to Mhow and Deesa Districts, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris to the Peshawar District, pro tem., and Colonel A. H. C. Dane to the Sind District.

Colonels Hamilton and O'Brien, Indian Medical Service, have been appointed Principal Medical Officers of the Lahore and the Presidency Districts, respectively, vice Colonels Hall and Davis, retired.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain H. H. Dowding officiates as Deputy Assistant Quartermarter-General, Intelligence Department, Simla, vice Captain Wanliss, with the Seistan Boundary Commission, Captain L. M. Home officiating as Staff Captain vice Captain Dowding.

Second-Lieutenants Hogg, Maxwell, Baze, and Hawkins, all of the 2nd South Lancashires, are posted to the Bengal Command to qualify for the Staff Corps, when their battalion leaves for England, and Second-Lieutenant Jackson, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, to the Madras Command.

The following Army Medical Corps officers under orders for India from South Africa are posted to the Bombay Command :—Majors A. B. Winter, A. T. Lilly, J. H. Curtes, A. B. Hinds, and C. A. Stone; Captains T. J. Lenehan, J. Stennessy, A. R. Oflaherty, G. G. Delap, V. H. Norman, H. F. Hart, A. L. N. Webb, E. C. Ellery, J. W. Langstaff and J. H. R. Bond; Lieutenants F. G. Richards, J. Mathews, P. S. Orielly, H. Richardson, and F. M. Parry.

Second-Lieutenant Simpson, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has passed for retention in the Staff Corps.

The following postings as Commandants, Royal Artillery are notified :—Lieutenant-Colonels H. Burton to Jubbulpore; I. M. S. Brumper to Mhow; D. C. Carter to Kirkee; J. L. Keir (from South Africa) temporarily to Campbellpore; and E. J. K. Priestly to Karachi.

Major Rawlins, 12th Bengal Cavalry; Captain Williamson, 21st Punjab Infantry, and Captain Skeen, 24th Punjab Infantry, accompany the sections, withdrawn from the Manœuvres, will be replaced from other corps.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 17.—Orton, Lt., Bo. 1st Lancers, on duty from Poona.
Beckett, Lt., Bo. Ord Dept, retiring from Kirkee.
Kennedy, Capt., Bo. R. A., on leave from Poona.
Patton, Lt., Bo. I.M.S., on transfer from Karachi.
Routh, Lt., Col. Beng, R. A. M. C., on duty from Agra.
Thwayts, Major, Ms. 12th Inft., on leave from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 17.—Patton, Lt., Bo. I. M. S., on duty to Poona.
Lock, Lt., Beng, R. G. A., on duty to England.
Crawford, Capt., Punj. R. A. M. C., on duty to Jullunder.
Holmes, Major, Punj. R. A. M. C., on duty to Peshawar.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO BROACH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The citizens of Broach have received with heart-felt joy the happy tidings of the visit of his Excellency Lord Northcote, our beloved Governor, to this ancient city on the 19th instant.

His Excellency has in view the discharge of a duty, which he has kindly and voluntarily taken upon himself. He will inspect the standing crop of this district, which after a couple of years is reported to be in a flourishing state. This kind and disinterested act proceeding from the august representative of his Majesty is sure to evoke an amount of sympathy from all quarters and specially from the agricultural classes of Gujerat. It is reported that his Excellency during his stay here is also to consider the question of "The Victoria Memorial" and suggest what would be the best way to perpetuate the memory of our late lamented Empress of august memory.

At this stage it would not be out of place if I should venture, on behalf of the citizens of this place, to request his Excellency to consider, along with other questions, the long-neglected question of irrigation into the city, to invite the individual opinion of the members of the Municipal Board on the subject, and inquire personally whether the introduction of that mode of supply of water into the city is in any way possible.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE DEPUTATION TO LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

LONDON, November 2nd.—Yesterday a deputation, which waited upon Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, complained of the treatment which Indian subjects received in the British colonies, and especially in the Orange River Colony.

The Minister, in reply, emphasised the great distinction that existed between the natives of India, with their civilisation that was older than our own, and the lower types of the coloured races.

The former were, he stated, entitled to more considerate treatment.

THE BOER GENERALS.

DE WET'S DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

SCHALK-BURGER IN ENGLAND.

London, November 2nd.—General De Wet sailed yesterday by the steamer Saxon for South Africa. The European climate, it is understood, has not agreed with his health. His early departure is also partly due to several members of his family being ill in South Africa.

A large crowd assembled at the Waterloo Railway Station to see the General off, but there was no display of emotion.

Mr. Schalk-Burger, the late Acting-President of the South African Republic, has arrived in London. He will probably replace General De Wet and accompany General Botha and De-la-Rey on their American tour.

THE REPATRIATION OF BOERS.

THE transport Montrose, Captain W. C. Martyr which sailed yesterday for South Africa, carried another batch of 1,000 Boer burghers from Bombay. Seven hundred Boers were brought to Bombay from Deolali where they were mobilised from different camps in India and three hundred of them were railed down from Kakool. The first train arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6 a.m. and the second followed an hour later. The men were detrained immediately on arrival and provided with light refreshment and then medically inspected by the military doctor. They then marched to the Royal Indian Marine barges, which were in waiting for their conveyance to the transport. By nine o'clock the embarkation had been completed. Captain F. L. Vincent, D. A. A.G., supervised the arrangements. Two British officers and 40 non-commissioned officers and men, of the Connaught Rangers, form an escort during the voyage to Durban. Besides the above the Montrose conveyed Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. D. Robson, Miss Collins, and Civil Surgeon F. Marshall, who is placed in medical charge of the men during the voyage.

THE AUTHENTICS IN BOMBAY.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

BRILLIANT BATTING.

THE opening match of the tour of the Oxford University Authentics Cricket team in India was commenced yesterday on the Gymkhana ma[idan] under most auspicious circumstances. The weather contrasted very strongly with the stifling heat which usually accompanies monsoon cricket. A pleasant breeze blew across the ground, and the appearance of the maidan was such as to give the English cricketers a very favourable idea of Indian cricket. In the early part of the day the attendance was limited, the numerous club tents, which included those of the Yacht Club, the Byculla Club, the Bombay Club, the Gymkhana, and the various native Gymkhanas of the city giving a very meagre idea of the interest which is taken in the event in this city. As the day wore on, however, the attendance increased, and during the afternoon the ground presented a gay and animated appearance. During the past two or three days it has been a moot point as to whether a grass cricket would be permissible, and when the morning dawned one half expected to find that preparations were being made for the laying of matting. However, it was found that although it was certainly not good the wicket was considerably better than is usually the case in the cold weather in Bombay. At any rate it was playable if inclined to be a bit bumpy, and after an hour or two of assiduous rolling it was quite presentable. Play was due to commence at half past eleven o'clock, and those who turned up at the maidan before that hour had the opportunity of seeing a few of the visitors at practice at the nets. The following are the teams :—

PRESIDENCY.

Capt. J. G. Greig.	Mr. F. L. Sprott (capt.).
Capt. H. E. Lowis.	Mr. L. D. Furber.
Capt. Pelham.	Mr. J. S. Milne.
Capt. J. D. W. Davis.	Mr. H. G. John.
Mr. H. Cheetham.	Mr. Walcott.
Mr. H. D. Sinclair.	

AUTHENTICS

Mr. J. B. Aspinall.	Mr. R. H. Raphael.
Mr. H. B. Chennery.	Mr. J. N. Ridley.
Mr. F. C. H. Clayton (capt.).	Mr. G. H. Simpson-Hayward.
Mr. C. Headlam.	Mr. J. L. Tompkinson.
Mr. H. Hollins.	Mr. R. A. Williams.
Mr. F. Kershaw.	

PRESIDENCY WINS THE TOSS.

The Presidency won the toss and sent their opponents into the field. Play commenced at a quarter to twelve o'clock, the appearance of the Authentics being greeted with applause, Captain Greig and Mr. F. R. Sprott being the first to go to the wickets for the Presidency. Mr. Williams took the first over for the Authentics. His first ball was a loose one and Captain Greig, who was batting at the Terminus end of the ground, promptly cut it to the off boundary. The next ball he put through the slips for a single, and Captain Sprott opened his score off the next ball by a low drive for two, following it by a late cut through the slips. Eight runs were thus made off the first over of the match. Mr. Clayton took the next over, and off his third ball Sprott got one away through the slips. It was rather uppish, however, Williams very nearly getting to it. The next ball Captain Greig put up in identically the same way, and it was promptly taken by Williams, who brought off the catch splendidly, Greig retiring when the score stood at nine and his own total at five. In the next over, Sprott drove Williams to the boundary, and a single was run from a leg-bye off the next ball. Cheetham, who had come on in place of Greig, made a good start by getting an off ball from Williams to the boundary by a neat forward cut. Clayton's bowling was by far the most puzzling. He kept a good length, and succeeded in keeping the ball down more than his partner with the ball. Cheetham snicked a single off the third ball of Clayton's next over, but there was no further scoring until Williams came on again with the ball. Twenty was signalled after a quarter of an hour's play. Cheetham put up one to the on, but it was out of reach of the field. In the next over Sprott snicked a shooting ball from Clayton to Simpson-Hayward at short slip. It was a left-handed catch, and splendidly taken. The score was thus 24 for two wickets, Sprott having made 14. Furber was the next man in, and he played through the remaining balls of Clayton's over carefully. Furber opened his score by a nice drive from Williams which was well saved close on the boundary. Cheetham, in the same over, made a very pretty cut to the off, but it was well saved close on the boundary. Furber made rather a dangerous stroke off Clayton in the slips, but it was just out of reach. Subsequently, however, he was dismissed by a splendid ball from Clayton which he put up in the slips to Simpson-Hayward. This was another remarkably good catch. Three wickets were down for 30 runs, the game having been in progress for half an hour. The next comer for the Presidency was Captain Lowis; and he commenced by cutting Clayton to the boundary. Cheetham played a careful game, and was disinclined to open his shoulders, especially against Clayton's bowling. Lowis put one up in the slips off Williams, but the ball went over the heads of the field. He subsequently made a straight drive from Clayton for four, and forty went up at 20 minutes past twelve o'clock.

SIMPSON HAYWARD TAKES THE BALL.

At this point Simpson-Hayward went on with the ball in place of Williams. His lobs immediately created a good deal of interest, but Lowis, who seemed puzzled with the first delivery, hit out at the next two. The lob bowler, however, slowed down for the next ball and completely beat Lowis, who was lucky in escaping with his wicket intact. Clayton continued to bowl well at the other end. Lowis played through the first five balls of Simpson-Hayward's over indifferently well, only making one single. The half century was reached after three-quarter of an hour's play, Lowis continued to play Clayton with a fair amount of confidence although some of his hits were rather uppish. At fifty-four another change was made in the bowling, Chinnery going in place of Simpson-Hayward. His third ball Cheetham put away to the off boundary for four, his score having reached 17 as the result of forty minutes' batting. Clayton gave up the ball to Simpson-Hayward. His third ball was slow and well pitched up, and Cheetham opened his shoulders at it. Good fielding, however, prevented it from getting away, and the over was a maiden. In the next over 60 was signalled, play having been in progress an hour. Cheetham had a varying selection to deal with in Simpson-Hayward's next over including a daisy cutter, and Lowis, who had to negotiate the next ball, put it up in the direction of Clayton at long off. The ball, however, was out of reach. In the next over the same batsman drove Chinnery to the off boundary for four and seventy was signalled, Lowis having made 30 of that total. The score mounted slowly, a single here and there being hit off Chinnery. Cheetham got a short pitched one to the on boundary for four, and 80 was signalled at five minutes to one. Lowis did most of the scoring, however; he drove one of Simpson Hayward's slowest lobs for three, and in the next over a change in the bowling was tried, Williams going on again, but the change was rather expensive. Lowis made five off the first three balls, and Chinnery made a very pretty cut through the slips for a couple. Ninety went up at one o'clock. Runs came very slowly off Simpson-Hayward's bowling, but the two batsmen appeared to be well set, and neither of them were willing to take risks. Only 13 runs were hit off eight of Simpson-Hayward's overs. Lowis made a very clean drive off Williams and sent up the century, his score up to this time having reached 49, while Cheetham had made 24. Lowis passed his fifty by a drive to the on and he continued to hit out at Williams. However, with the score at 107, Simpson-Hayward had at length had success, taking Cheetham's wicket with a ball that broke in tremendously. Cheetham had made 25 by very careful cricket. All through, however, he was considerably puzzled by the lobs bowler. The next comer was Sinclair, and off the first ball he received he gave a distinct chance of being stumped. The next ball, however, he got round to leg for a couple, and he followed this up by a similar hit for a single. When the score had reached 112 Sinclair was easily run out owing to good fielding at mid on. The sixth man was Milne, and he opened his account with a hot cut for three, in the direction of the Waudby Road boundary. Lowis continued to play with confidence. He drove Williams to the off boundary for four. Milne pulled his first ball from the lob bowler for a single, and in the same over Lowis by a high drive made four all run, following this by a snick to leg for a couple. Milne repeated his former tactics with the last ball of Simpson Hayward's over, and made another single. Altogether 9 were made off this over. Runs were now coming [rapi]dly. Milne by a characteristic drive to the on put the ball on the top of the tents in the Esplanade boundary, scoring six and bringing the total up to 130. The bell afterwards rang for 134 for five wickets, Lowis being not out 65 and Milne not out 13.

MR. MILNE HITS A SIX.

Play was resumed after tiffin at two o'clock down to three o'clock, Simpson-Hayward sending [a] single the first over. Off his first ball Lowis cut a single and Milne got his next to leg for four, following this by an on drive for a single. Clayton took the ball at the other end, and Milne made one or two decent hits bringing his total up to 20. After this runs came very slowly. Both of the bowlers gave the batsmen all they could do. Clayton kept a capital length, and was seldom hit. One hundred and fifty was signalled after play had been in progress a quarter of an hour. Milne by a drive along the ground got Clayton away to the Waudby Road boundary, and the next ball he drove right over the tents into the tennis court, this making the second six of his innings, and bringing the total to 160. However, he snicked the next ball into the wicket-keeper's hands, and his innings closed for 26, the result of 25 minutes' batting. Seven wickets were down for 160, and Davy was the next comer. Lowis pulled Simpson-Hayward to the Esplanade boundary for four, but two balls later the ball glanced off his leg and took his wicket, an interesting innings ending for 72. Seven wickets had now fallen for 164. Captain Pelham filled the vacancy, and in Clayton's next over Pelham opened his score with a couple, following this with a single through the slips off the next ball. Clayton, however, took Davy's wicket with the next ball—(8 for 166)—and Walcott came in. The last named player opened his account with a nice out for a single and in Simpson-Hayward's next over. The scoring was confined to singles until Walcott with an on drive to the Waudby Road boundary brought the score up to 170. A minute later, however, Pelham fell by a shooting ball from Clayton having made 4, and with the score at 173. The last man, H. C. John, now came in, and he opened his account with a leg hit for a single off Simpson-Hayward. He subsequently drove Clayton to the Gymkhana boundary, bringing the total up to 180. Walcott also snicked the same bowler to the opposite boundary. In the next over Clayton at long on dropped a chance from John, and Walcott subsequently pulled the lob bowler for four, following this by another boundary on the opposite side. He drove the next ball straight for three, thus having made 11 in three hits, and bringing his total to 25. The second century was signalled at twenty minutes past three.

THE AUTHENTICS' INNINGS.

The Authentics commenced their innings at 20 minutes to four o'clock, Chinnery and Williams going to the wickets. Greig took the first over, and off the third ball four were run for a bye. Williams opened his account off the next ball with a pat to square leg. John took the ball at the other end, and his second ball was hit to the Waudby Road boundary by Williams. Chinnery made an uppish drive to the Terminus boundary off Greig, and followed it by a cut for a single. In the next over the same batsman by a forward cut sent the ball to the Esplanade boundary, Davy letting it slip through his fingers, and he followed this by two low drives to the Gymkhana boundary, making 12 in three hits. Twenty went up as the result of ten minutes' batting. Williams got Greig away to the leg boundary in the next over. In the next over in an endeavour to drive John he made a very uppish stroke in the direction of mid on but further failed to get at it. He cut the next ball through the slips for three. Forty went up at four o'clock and Milne went on in place of John. His opening delivery was neatly placed to leg by Chinnery, and in the same over the same by a hard cut sent the ball to the Esplanade boundary, following this by an off drive for four off the next delivery. The half century was signalled as the result of twenty-two minutes' play. Another nice cut through the slips by Williams resulted in four all ran off Milne, but in Greig's next over Chinnery snicked one to Walcott and retired, having made 36 by brilliant cricket, the score standing at 59. The next comer was Hollins, and he played through the remaining balls of Greig's over without scoring. Milne's next over was a maiden. After this, however, runs came rapidly, both bowlers being hit all over the ground. By twenty minutes past four 80 had been signalled. A change in the bowling was then made, Sinclair going on in place of Milne. His fifth ball Williams cut to the Waudby Road boundary, and he did precisely the same thing with the next ball, 90 being registered as the result. From a pretty leg glance Hollins ran three and subsequently Cheetham went on in place of Greig, but the change had very little effect. The batsmen continued to hit all round the wicket, and a nice drive by Williams brought the century up amid applause. Up to this time Williams had made 42 and Hollins 24. Greig went on again at the terminus end, but his first ball was put to square leg by Williams for a couple. At twenty minutes to five Williams reached his half century, not having given a single chance and all his hits having been clean and stylish. In one over of Greig's Williams hit three fours, and he hit out freely at every thing. At 140 John was tried again in place of Cheetham, but the change made no difference to the batsmen who took every thing in good part and opened their shoulders to almost every delivery. By ten minutes to five o'clock the score had reached 140, Williams having been responsible of 70 of this. Milne went on at Greig's end, but Williams put him through the slips for four straight away, and Hollins hit out also. At five minutes to five 150 was signalled, and immediately afterwards Davy let another of Williams's drives pass through his fingers to the boundary. A minute later Hollins snicked a low one to Sprott in the slips off Milne, his innings closing for 33 made by stylish and faultless cricket. Two wickets were thus down for 159. At the end of the over the stumps were drawn for the day. The full scores were :—

PRESIDENCY.

FIRST INNINGS.

Capt J G Greig, b Clayton, c Williams	5
Mr F R Sprott (capt), c Simpson-Hayward, b Clayton	12
Mr H Cheetham, b Simpson-Hayward	29
Lieut Furber, c Simpson-Hayward, b Clayton	2
Capt Lowis, b Simpson-Hayward	72
Mr Sinclair, run out	3
Mr J S Milne, c Headlam, b Clayton	36
Capt Davy, b Clayton	0
Capt Pelham, b Clayton	4
Mr Walcott, c Hollens, b Clayton	30
Mr H C John, not out	6
Extras	5
Total	204

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY.

	O	M	R	W
Mr R A Williams	9	0	49	0
Mr F G H Clayton	17·3	2	70	7
Mr G H Simpson-Hayward	18	1	60	2
Mr H B Chinnery	5	0	20	0

Fall of wickets :—1st for 9; 2nd, 24; 3rd, 30; 4th, 107 5th, 110; 6th, 160: 7th, 164; 8th, 166; 9th, 173; and 10th 204

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr H B Chennery, c Walcott, b Greig	36
Mr R A Williams, not out	84
Mr F H Hollins, c Sprott, b Milne	33
Mr R H Raphael	to bat-
Mr C Headlam	
Mr G H Simpson Hayward	
Mr F G H Clayton	
Mr J E Tomkinson	
Mr F Kershaw	
Mr J N Ridley	
Mr J H Aspinall	
Extras	6
Total	159

Fall of wickets :—1 for 50, 2 for 159.

Umpires :—Major Walton and Gunner Potten.

THE PARSIS vs. OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

The undermentioned have been selected to play for the Parsis against the Oxford Authentics on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant. Both teams will be entertained at lunch by the Parsi Gymkhana Selection Committee at the Freemason Hall, Esplanade.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL PROGRESS.

ROWING ON THE CAM AND ISIS.

THE AMERICA CUP.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Retirements from the playing field of football, like those of some famous actors and singers from the stage and concert platform, are not invariably final. It is certainly a couple of seasons since J. F. Byrne the best full back who ever captained an England fifteen, "retired." But he came out of his retirement again the other day, played in a county trial match, and was chosen, although he did not take his place, to captain the Midland Counties fifteen against the East Midlands. P. L. Bunting was another fine Rugby player who "retired" more than once, and the last one heard of him was of his still playing "Rugger" at Bromsgrove School. Probably G. O. Smith, the unequalled centre forward, who is now said to have abandoned important football for school work, will find it not very difficult to follow the precedent of other notable amateurs and to continue to show, if at longer intervals, how excellent a thing is forward play under the rules of Association. "G. O." is not thirty, and the Greek athlete, as C. B. Fry reminds us, was accepted as a candidate for Olympia till thirty-five. Mr. Fry's appreciation of "G. O." is not at all in the Ichabod strain. The retiring player "is neither old nor a crock, but still a champion whose absence is each week deplored by the Corinthians." The secret of this great English centre-forward's consummate skill has been well described both by C.B. Fry and by that clever Corinthian forward R. E. Foster. The former writes of Smith's altogether uncommon faculty of balance and altogether uncommon neatness of foot:—"It was by balance that, without being a sprinter, he moved so quickly; his speed on the field with the ball consisted of quickness in starting, in turning, in stopping, and in changing his paces. By his own quick change of balance he upset most of a would be tackler, and got him stuck on the wrong leg two yards out of reach. By quick change of balance he feinted, without swerving from his bee line of progress; by balance he arranged for his lightning shot through a two-feet space." R. E. Foster advises the rising generation to model their play on the lines of "the greatest forward the world has ever seen," and he especially details the well-known evolution by which G. O. Smith passed to his outside wings. "He would receive the ball and draw the field in pursuit of him towards the left wing," and when he saw an opening would "receive the ball and draw the field in pursuit outside right, who knew his captain's methods well enough to be on the alert to steal a march from the opposing half backs. Many a goal was scored in this way." One may hope that "G. O." will arrange for the scoring of many another goal in like fashion.

The draw by which Bolton Wanderers obtained their first point this season was very near to a victory, and as it followed an excellent game given by the Wanderers at Bury a week ago, one is tempted to be a little more hopeful about the career of the once high placed but now very unpleasantly situated team. But the element of luck played a large share in Saturday's result. The Wanderers' goal was scored from a penalty kick, and the successful penalty kick, one is sometimes inclined to think, ought to rank lower in value than the shot which crowns some well-worked evolution in the field with a goal. A second penalty was awarded to the Wanderers later on, and if Bell had managed this as well as he did the first there would have been victory instead of a drawn game, but the pendulum of chance took another swing, and the goal scored later in the game by Halliday made the score level. The Bolton team, therefore, has yet to show itself capable of beating a rival First Division team, and Liverpool was the eighth team it has encountered. The unevenness in the Bury forward rank, which was generally noted in the match with Bolton Wanderers on Monday, was conspicuous again at Stoke. The Bury forwards are playing, not the machine-like game which counts so much towards success in the League tournament, but a vivacious sort of football full of surprises and disappointments like that which is expected under the nerve-trying conditions of cup ties. The Stoke halfbacks baffled the Bury attack with most refreshing determination, and the goal which Watkins got for the home side just before the interval was scored by an excellent effort that completely beat the old West Ham goalkeeper, and won the match. Saturday was a day that provided a poor goal harvest. The two matches already referred to produced only three goals. There was no score in the Newcastle United match at Derby; West Bromwich defeated Grimsby by means of a single goal scored before the interval; Notts County and Sheffield United had a draw of one goal each; Everton and Notts Forest played with the same result, and Wolverhampton Wanderers were beaten by two goals at Middlesbrough. One exception to the general rule was at Roker Park, where four goals were scored, but here the remarkable closeness of the opposing teams, which was the outstanding feature of the afternoon's play, was again indicated by an even distribution of the points. Aston Villa and Sheffield Wednesday fell out of the League tournament on Saturday. The Sheffield team played with the Corinthians, and the game was drawn. Bury's defeat leaves speculation about the position at the head of the League table very open; the only conclusion that appears to be tolerably safe is that if Bury do not win the championship this season no other Lancashire team is likely to do so.

All through last season Cambridge were unlucky in the matter of accidents to prominent members of the fifteen. This season the same obtains. Owing to injuries sustained in college matches the Light Blues had to meet Richmond without Evans, McNiel, the younger Sivright, N. Spicer, and Waters. Being thus without two of their best three-quarters and three forwards of riper experience and greater ability than the men who took their places the 'Varsity did uncommonly well to beat a strong Richmond side by two goals (ten points) to a try. The game, if not a great one, was extremely hard, and if the combination behind on both sides was poor, there was some compensation in the "devil" which both sets of forwards put into their play. That the conditions were ideal for an up-to-date display of scientific football, it must be confessed that neither side did the conditions justice. Horsley, if unequal, played a fine game for Cambridge. He made one specially fine save, while the second Cambridge try was the result of a brilliant run by him and a judicious cross-kick which enabled Gibson to score beneath the posts. Newbold, Sivright, and Gibson were the pick of the Cambridge forwards, who promise to be as fine a pack as last season. That is the view of the Light Blue captain, and after Saturday's show it may be safely endorsed. The side seems likely to be once more weak at half. Pringle, though a plucky player, has never reproduced his Merchiston form. As the Oxford halves, Stoop and Munro, played a fine game on Saturday against the Scottish, Cambridge may be placed at the same disadvantage as last season. Richmond had the better of the match, but many chances of scoring were lost, and their efforts lacked method. Danie

i.e., Jesus and Pembroke. Both "Hall" and Lady Margaret have withdrawn, the first-named to general surprise. On latest form, however, and bar accidents, 1901 history is bound to repeat itself. "Third" are altogether superior to either of the rival combinations. Seated thus: (Bow) W. H. Chapman, P. H. Thomas, J. Edwards-Moss, R. H. Nelson (stroke), they promise to prove quite as speedy, if not exactly so uniformly powerful, as last year. They are beautifully together; the beginning is not exaggerated, while the finish is hard and well supported by the legs. Once again, a feature of the Blues rowing is a glorious leg-drive. Jesus are seated thus.—(Bow) B. A. Peters, G. S. Odder, C. C. Garbett, and J. P. Kingdon (stroke). In any ordinary year they would make a bold bid for victory, if only they can rectify the tendency to shortness that is apparent. They reach out well, swing very steadily, and (in the main) evince excellent leg-work. Pembroke, seated in the following order:—(Bow) H. M. Anderson, R. W. Ironside, J. Thomas, J. H. Piper (stroke), are also well together. They do not show all the "devil" they might, but there is no mistaking their improved combination of swing and drive. The chief failing on the part of the whole crew is a want of leg-support at the finish of the stoke, which makes them rather short back. This means that the stroke is not held out to the end with the legs. Altogether, the entry of the challengers is fully justified, although it is difficult to see—on present form—how they can beat the holders. At Oxford, New College (holders) will be opposed by Balliol, Magdalen, University, and Brasenose. There is no lack of good material on the Isis this year, and all the above crews are fully average. The holders, seated thus: (Bow) Viscount Tiverton, A. de L. Long, J. Younger, G. M. Graham (stroke), have come on by leaps and bounds during the week. The beginning is well marked, the recovery has improved, and the men get their weight on well—straight from the stretcher. There are still shortcomings in swing and length, however, while the sliding, and therefore, the leg-work is by no means so good as usual. Balliol are seated thus: (Bow) A. L. F. Smith, N. C. Farrer, A. K. Graham, F. S. Kelly (stroke). They are an exceptionally light crew, but very neat this year. The swing is fairly good, but, so far, its effect is counterbalanced by the common fault of missing the beginning. This must be cured before the boat can go fast. University include four of their winning "Ladies" crew at Henley, namely: (Bow) G. L. Tottenham, G. W. Monier-Williams, H. W. Adams, A. J. Swanzy (stroke). They again lack uniformity but this is more than compensated for by their fine swing and excellent leg work. Being immensely powerful, moreover, they are likely to trouble the holders not a little. Magadalen: (Bow) C. A. Willis, G. C. James, V. Fleming, H. G. Rose (stroke), have also come on a good deal within the last few days. The hands are slow, however, and the feather dirty still, while the recovery is sluggish. All the men work honestly and hard and row themselves right out. Brasenose are hardly yet together. So far the holders and "Univ." are deservedly favourites.

In a letter to Sir Thomas Lipton which was delivered to the New York newspapers for publication, Commodore Ledyard incidentally intimated that the New York Yacht Club had finally stopped tinkering with the documents under which it holds the America Cup. This is a surprise to the outside world, which has somehow acquired the notion that these could be reshaped as readily as a piece of putty. Sir Thomas Lipton wrote last May to find out whether the proposed changes in the club's measurement rule would affect in any way a challenge for 1903, and in the letter given out for publication last night, but dated July 8 of this year, the Commodore replies that no challenge for 1903 could be affected by the changes being considered. Mr. Ledyard continues: "Nor, indeed, would the New York Yacht Club be willing even if it had the power, by any change of its rules, to shut out, or prejudice, or handicap in any respect any challenging yacht built in reliance upon its existing rules. If any change in its rules could injuriously affect a challenger, the club would regard itself as imperativeln bound to make such change known in ample season to prevent injustice or prejudice." These assurances that the club would not do anything shabby "even if it had the power," seem so strange in the public correspondence of a gentleman's game that a reason for their presence may perhaps be looked for, and some of my friends read the paragraph this way: "We are really very nice people in the New York Yacht Club, who would not plan a documentary advantage for ourselves and if you have been reading that book issued by Thomas W. Lawson, I hope you will not believe a word of it. This is, perhaps, our only way of replying publicly to the hints and innuendoes of that book, and it would be well for the world to understand that we are all right." Another paragraph in the letter reads: "The New York Yacht Club, as the holder of the Cup, regards it as quite beyond its power to impose any restriction or hindrance upon the challenging yacht, beyond those above enumerated as specified in the deed... Any yacht properly challenging through a qualified club, of a waterline length within the limits specified, complying with the deed as to notice and certificate, and proceeding under sail on her own bottom to the port of contest, is entitled to sail for the Cup on the courses designated best two out of three, boat for boat, without time allowance, and without any other or additional restrictions being imposed upon her. She must sail, it is true, under the rules and sailing regulations of the challenged club, but any conditions of these would plainly conflict with the deed if they operated to impose any other limit, condition or penalty upon type model, sail area, or other factor going to the qualification of the challenger. ... We certainly do not intend to make any changes in our measurement rule apply to the America Cup races, and if we had any such intention it is perfectly plain that we should be without power to make it effectual."

The regular hunting season begins to-morrow, November 1, the traditional date assigned for its commencement, but it is probable that not a few masters will postpone the opening of the campaign until Monday. The change from cub-hunting to regular business is gradual. Week by week the throng of horsemen who assemble at the meets assumes larger proportions; as October draws on the hour of meeting grows later; cubs do not attain to the dignity of full-grown foxes in a day, and it is only in the matter of dress that any difference is apparent in November. Scent has lain well this week, and many good runs have been obtained. Quorn Hounds were at Badden Wood on Tuesday, and an afternoon fox afforded ample opportunity for jumping and galloping. They set this customer on his legs not far from the meeting-place, and hunted him sharply through Muckling Wood past Loughborough, and on to the osier beds. In the neighbourhood of Burton-on-the-Wolds a stout fox escaped to provide sport on some future occasion. A large company assembled at Goodmore on Saturday to meet Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds, and those who remained until the end were rewarded with a capital run. Though useful, proceedings for some hours were unexciting, partaking, as they did, of the ordinary routine of cub-hunting. Hounds were blooded at least once, and they bristled up the cubs to good purpose. Later, in Fox's Folly, they roused an enterprising fox, which piloted them at a famous pace as far as Scollard's Wood. Without dwelling, the pack ran on for Stockton Dingles, and so towards the Higher Barns, where an enjoyable gallop of ninety minutes' duration came to an end.

Owing to reports appearing in the Home papers as to the difficulty experienced by soldiers on discharge and transfer to the Reserve in obtaining employment, which is largely due to their want of training as mechanics and in trades, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is consulting with the Officers Commanding British units as to the possibility of affording greater encouragement and opportunity to soldiers to learn useful trades during their leisure time.

Liptons Ltd. have secured an important site at the junction of Alipur and Rajpore Roads, just outside the camps for the coming Durbar at Delhi, and have erected an artistic building for the exhibition of their well-known Teas, Coffees, Provisions, Wines, and Spirits. Their goods will also be on sale as usual through the local agents in Delhi who handles. Liptons have been favoured with Government orders for supplies, as also withforders from H. E. the Viceroy.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Last evening, in the hall of the Framjee Dinshaw Petit Laboratory, at the Grant Medical College, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman delivered the inaugural address for the Winter Session. Dr. Dimmock, Principal of the College, presided; and there was a good attendance.

The Chairman having introduced the lecturer as a distinguished old student of the College, Dr. Temuljee said among other things:—

When my esteemed friend Colonel Dimmock, the learned Principal of your College, wrote to me a few days ago, whether I would work up the inaugural address for the Winter Session, I received the news with mingled feelings of pleasure and satisfaction, on the one hand, and nervousness and anxiety, on the other. It was, indeed, a surprise to me, as it is a new departure, and for the first time in the history of the Grant Medical College, an outsider or one not connected directly with the Professorial staff is thus honoured with such a responsible duty of welcoming the students, and pointing out to them their duties to their own "alma mater," to the medical profession, and to the public generally. I need hardly say that I highly appreciate the compliment, and consider it a high honour done not to me individually but to the whole medical profession in Bombay. I should have declined this honour with thanks, as the time left at my disposal was too short, for me at least, to do any justice to the task I was asked to undertake, but on further consideration I thought it a duty I owed to the local medical profession, not to deprive it of any opportunity so graciously offered by the Head of the College as this will be a precedent, and in future some better and abler man may be found to discharge this duty much more satisfactorily than myself. Whilst offering my sincere thanks to the Principal and Professors of the College for this unprecedented honour, I must crave their indulgence for any short-coming on my part, and assure them that it is for no lack of industry or zeal on my part, but for want of time that I fall short of their expectations. On behalf of the professorial staff, I welcome you, ladies and gentlemen. I mean all those who have elected to join the medical profession, to the Grant Medical College, and heartily congratulate you on the choice of your profession. Medicine embraces so extensive a range of knowledge that in the words of a celebrated physician "there is no science which requires so per etrating an intellect, so much talent and genius, so much force of mind, so much acuteness of memory as medicine. For the full attainment of its proper and ultimate object, it requires also the possession of stability of judgment, rapidity of decision, and immoveable firmness and presence of mind, readiness of recollection, coolness, flexibility of temper, elegance of manners, and a profound knowledge of mankind and the secret recesses of the human heart." This is no doubt a formidable array of requirements for those joining the medical profession, and it is too much to expect all these qualities in any one of us. Perhaps a gifted few among you can hope to possess a few of these qualities, but patience, perseverance, industry, and a desire for knowledge will ultimately unable you to conquer all difficulties, and to acquire the necessary qualities to carry on your profession honourably to yourself and for the good of your fellow creatures. Leaving to the professors their legitimate task of giving you instruction and advice in their respective subjects, I try to give you a retrospect of the last 35 years, that is from 1867 to 1902, the year in which I joined the Grant Medical College and the year in which one of its alumni is honoured to address you on this occasion.

A RETROSPECT.

Periodical literature is full of retrospects, and the former century and the previous half century is contrasted with the beginning of the 20th century, and they all show what achievements and advances are made in medicine, surgery, midwifery, and other allied sciences within the last 25 or 50 years. "With the most noble aim of bringing into existence a profession of medical doctors which should some day rival the professional bodies of Europe, and to aid in raising the profession to the loftiest standard of purity and intelligence, and to eradicate the demoralising effects of the irrational, superstitious, and too often criminal empiricism which prevailed in the different systems of native medicine." Dr Morehead, the revered founder of the Grant Medical College, and its first Principal, brought this institution into existence, and the first lecture was delivered on the 1st of November, 1845. How far the expectations of the noble founder have been realised and in what respects we have retrogressed, I will briefly show later on. In 1867 when I joined the College, the number of regular medical students was only 20—that included the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth year students. It is now nearly 500. In 1868 only one student passed the final examination, in 1867 two, 1868 three, 1869 one, 1870 none, 1871 three, 1872 four, 1873 four, and then the number increased from 1870. When we contrast the present number of passed students, the number, no doubt, is very large, but the percentage of success is greatly in favour of older times. In our days the percentage of passed students was almost cent per cent, now it varies from 30 to 50 per cent. In our days, we had fewer students and more wards, and the clinical material was a good deal more than a student can hope to profit by it, and perhaps it was wasted. Nowadays the number of students is so large, that unless a regular and systematic division is made, and the classes properly arranged, it will be very difficult for each student to take advantage of the limited material at his disposal, and the student who once missed his opportunity may never get it again. We had two examinations in our time, the first L. M. and the final L. M. If you include the examination of Solids and Fluids, you have four examinations. The disadvantage of the examination in the first year is that the students only study for that examination and pay little heid to other subjects. In the second year, too, as they have to pass an examination, they study mostly Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica, leaving Anatomy and Physiology for their third year, and it is absolutely impossible for a student to master his Anatomy and Physiology, the two essential subjects for the study of medicine, in the course of one year. We had the same number of subjects to study, but instead of being examined at the end of each year in divided subjects, we were examined at the end of the third year in all the subjects with the addition of Comparative Anatomy in which we were examined as the University examination. This simultaneous examination in all subjects entailed no small strain on the memory and mind power generally, but it had also its advantages. The present system no doubt has made the subjects easy to pass for a steady, persevering and industrious student, but it has many defects which we hope will soon be remedied.

SCHEME FOR THE M.B. EXAMINATION.

Your worthy Principal has prepared a scheme for the M. B. examination, which, if carried in the Senate, you will find all the subjects properly grouped and divided, and the status of the medical profession considerably raised. Though we have almost unanimously accepted the M. B. Scheme as modified and altered after considerable discussion, and omitted the compulsory incination of Latin from the curriculum, I am firmly of opinion that a knowledge of Latin very greatly facilitates your progress in medicine. There is such a difference of opinion among those well qualified to judge as to the value of different kinds of knowledge in training and developing the mind, some preferring a training in science to that in literature, that if would be futile to speculate on the respective advantages, but I am strongly of opinion that a sound preliminary literary training will enable students to comprehend and grasp very easily some of the complicate problems in his scientific studies. The subjects of the Final examination are the same now as we had thirty years ago, but we had a chair in Dental Surgery, and we were examined in that subject. This comparison will disabuse the minds of the present students, who very often think lightly of the studies of the older students, who had actually to work harder and were examined in more subjects that what is exacted at the present time. The pass standard in older times was higher too. We required 50 per cent to pass in every subject; now the standard varies from 33 to 50 per cent. Physiology and Pathology in our days was rather in an elementary state and the knowledge of the present students inthese subjects is no doubt considerably superior, and they reap the benefits of all the recent discoveries, and the advances in all branches of medicine of the 20th century. Biology and Bacteriology was not heard of in our time, and unless the syllabus of different subjects is carefully revised, it will be difficult for a medical student to qualify in all these subjects for the M. B. Examination in the course of five years.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

The J. J. Hospital was not so large and commodious in our days. There was no upper storey, and the wards were not so well ventilated and tiled as they now are. Among the new additions I find the post-mortem room, the Petit Laboratory, the Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, and the new Dispensary with some quarters for students and nurses. Nursing, as it is now understood, was never seen in our days. The rough and illiterate ward boys and the ugly mischievous meddlesome Mahomedan ayas formed the nursing staff.

A PHILANTHROPIC ENGLISH LADY.

How different it is now, and very shortly you will find all the wards of the J. J. Hospital nursed by qualified nurses through the kind and sympathetic interest of a philanthropic and benevolent English lady, Mrs. Crowe, the wife of our popular citizen, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe. She is following in the footsteps of her Excellency Lady Northcote, through whose sympathy and benevolence the Bombay Branch of the Dufferin Fund is enabled to collect nearly two lakhs and fifty thousand rupee. Mrs. Crowe is heart and soul in providing competent nurses to the J. J. Hospital, and I wish her every success. Here is an object-lesson for us all. The trouble and interest which we ought to have taken in supplying the wants of our own Hospital is thrown on the shoulders of a lady who, really speaking, has no interest in it, but who simply does it with a generous heart. It is not late yet, and Mrs. Crowe will be too happy to receive help from medical men and their patients. I hear that an anatomical room will soon be added to the College building, but larger extensions both to the College and the Hospital are still needed, and we trust in course of time we shall have a model College and typical Hospitals with students quarters and all necessary auxiliaries.

HOSPITAL AT BHARATPORE.

I had the good fortune to visit Bharatpore in the beginning of the year, and I do not think I saw a better hospital than the one I visited there. It was equipped with all appliances up to date; the operating theatre was all that could be desired, and it was built on the block system. There was no want of space, and money was not spared in any way. The native Chief was a minor, and the Civil Surgeon had free hand to make it a model hospital. We know what interest his Majesty the King Emperor takes in the welfare of the London Hospitals and let us hope that some philanthropic gentleman comes forward at the Coronation time to supply the needs of the first and the largest native Hospital in Bombay.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.

We had small-sheds put in the compound for cholera and small-pox, but the students never attended those places and never had practical lessons in contagious and infectious diseases. I had a bitter experience immediately I passed out. I was called to see a lady in high family suffering from cholera. I had never seen a case of cholera in my student's life, and when I was told that she had four or five motions, I commenced to prescribe, little caring to see the motions. A lady friend, who was there, drew my attention to the rice water character of the stools and suspected it to be a case of cholera. In an hour more all the symptoms developed and it was a typical case to watch. The patient died in about 15 hours. Several consultants were called in, and I was asked to watch the case. Whenever the patient's friends asked me about her condition, as I could not feel her pulse, I said she was in a dying condition, but a very clever consultant, who was called in every two hours to see the case, when asked about her condition, and whether there was any hope of recovery, said "Oh! Yes, as long as there is life there is every hope." The friends thought very poorly of me till the patient died, and when I asked the consultant why he did not pronounce the case hopeless from the first when she was pulseless, he said that he would never have been called so frequently if he had so pronounced it and the case would have gone to some quack or vaid, who always promise cures, even if the patient be in the jaws of death. During the first five years of my professional career, I came across hundreds of cases of cholera and I noticed that some patients did recover from the most critical and hopeless condition, and I had the satisfaction of treating them to the last. In our new M. B. curriculum we have insisted upon attendance at some contagious or infectious hospital, and the students will reap the benefit of practical experience.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

As for hospital attendance we had to attend the hospital dispensary in the first year and help the Military students in preparing mixtures and pills for the patients of the hospital. In the second year we had to attend the male and female out patient departments and dispense medicine there. In the third year we had to attend the medical and surgical wards and go round with the physician and the surgeon. This actually prepared us to take our duties as clinical assistants without any trouble in our fourth year. We had thus more practical hospital training than what you have. No doubt the number of students now is very large, but they can be divided into batches and taken by turn and they must be given full opportunities for hospital practice. The fourth and fifth year students attended the wards of the senior physician and the senior surgeon and were in close contact with them. Our number was very small, only two or three in a ward, and we had to take down notes of every case both morning and evening, and to examine the urine and take the temperature of every patient. It was more than what we could do and very often it was done perfunctorily. Now the condition is reversed. The number of students is perhaps larger than the number of patients, and unless properly divided and supervised, the opportunity for clinical experience is very limited. We had to attend the Medical and the Obstetric and the Surgical and the Opthalmic wards by turn.

THE OBSTETRIC HOSPITAL.

The Obstetric Hospital in our days was in that small building where you have got the Parsi ward now, and we had free scope for gynecological and midwifery work. The Professor of Midwifery always called in the surgeon to help him if the case was difficult, and cæsarian section which was seldom or never performed was then considered to be the function of the surgeon. Now, as you see the times are changed. You have got a splendid Obstetric Hospital, thanks to the liberality of that philanthropic Parsee lady Bai Motlibai, and an hospital for women and children, the gift of another large hearted and benevolent Parsi gentleman, the late Sir Dinshaw Petit. The clinical medical and surgical work in these two hospitals is up to date, and you see more gynecological operations with much better results now in a week than we perhaps did in six months. The only difference is that we were given opportunities to do practical work and even operations, while most of you have only to see from a distance. With the advance of science our resources to mitigate human suffering and save lives are so many and so great that cases which were looked upon as hopeless in our days have cent per cent recoveries now. I only give you one instance. (Relates the instance.)

THE SUBJECT OF SURGERY.

The same in Surgery. Since the days of Lister surgery has advanced by leaps and bounds. There is no organ of the body now which is not reached by a surgeon's knife, and with the most happy results. Specialism is now invading every branch of medicine, and in the course of a few years we may have specialists for every organ of the body. This will be a revival of a practice said to be carried on in Egypt in the middle centuries. There by law a stomach doctor could not treat a liver patient, nor the kidney doctor a heart patient, and so on. We hope our specialism will not reach this state. If it did, it will merit the same fate that it did in Egypt, and specialism will be lost.

RAPID CHANGES IN MEDICINE.

Now that I have alluded to the rapid advance in medicine and its collateral branches within the last fifty years, let us pause and reflect for a moment whether the aims and objects of the worthy founder of our college have been realised. Dr. Morehead founded the College, as he said, "to aid in raising the profession to the loftiest standard of purity and intelligence, and to eradicate the demoralising effects of the irrational superstitious and too often criminal empiricism which prevailed in the different systems of native medicine. Instead of raising the profession to that lofty standard, what do we find some of the alumni of our college doing?

SCHOOL OF NATIVE MEDICINE

Some have started a school of native medicine while others have associated themselves with it and given their patronage, and they make us and the public believe that here medicine is taught both on the European and native system and that they are going to develop and bring into prominence the Aryan system of medicine. Can any sane or sensible man for a moment believe that a system of medicine practiced in by gone centuries can ever hold its own against our recent advances and new discoveries? Can any one now without a complete knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, Biology and Bacteriology ever hope to practice medecine? And could any system of medicine be ever perfect without a thorough knowledge of these subjects? If with the present preliminary standard of entrance to the College we hear complaints of the inefficiency of our students, how can you expect people with little or no preliminary culture to comprehend and fully understand the different subjects comprising a medical curriculum?

NATIVE DRUGS.

I do not deny the existence of some native drugs which may be more effective than others in some cases, and I myself have made considerable use of them in appropriate cases; but instead of bringing those drugs to light and testing them by the light of recent knowledge, you start a school on a native system which, really speaking, is no system at all; you simply make a retrograde movement and lower the profession in the estimation of the ignorant, illiterate, and credulous people. We have seen the prescriptions of those who boast of this system, and very often found 18 drugs out of twenty to belong to our British pharmacopia and two or three supposed to be native drugs, mostly found in our Indian Pharmacopia. We are using the same medicines in the shape of extracts or tinctures, they use it as powders, decoctions, or confections. We use the botanical name, they perhaps use the native names, and that is called the native system of medicine. It goes with the credulity which characterises the present age to be incredulous of proved truth. Alike in rejecting what is known and in believing what is preposterous, the rights of private foolishness asserts themselves. It is but the same impotence of judgment which shrinks from embracing what is real and lavishes itself upon clouds of fiction. In thirty years of my practice, I have come across cases where to a superficial observer, it would seem that case which were given up by competent physicians or surgeons as incurable or hopeless have been cured by the vaids or hakims. If you analyse them carefully you will find that these quacks have by a fortunate combination of circumstances taken charge of patients at a time when nature very often came to their aid; and this has happened in several surgical cases. (Cites a number of cases.

CURE OF PLAGUE CASES.

A good deal has been said about the impotency of our system of medicine in curing plague. Hundreds of native medicines were loudly trumpetted and eulogized, and we know what credence to give to them. We have found them more powerless than our own drugs which we used only with the object of helping nature. (Cites a number of cases.)

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

I do not like to close without saying a word about physical exercise and comparing the present with the past in this respect. I take this opportunity of congratulating the Grant Medical College to allow me to open a gymnasium and a cricket club. I collected a sum of Rs. 900 from the professors and students and opened a nicely equipped gymnasium. I was fond of wrestling and engaged a teacher with that object. It was opened with some ceremony, and every evening we had a fine exhibition. No doubt very few students took part in it, sometimes I was alone.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

There are many subjects of importance which I should have touched upon but your worshy Principal placed me at a disadvantage by a short notice which, considering my professional and other engagements, I found too short to do any justice to such a memorable occasion. Before I conclude, let me exhort you to be true and loyal to your "alma mater" and to be grateful and obedient to your teachers. Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, your best friends in life which I know from personal experience are your teachers; men who have moulded your characters, men who always keep their eyes on those purpils who have deserved well of them, prove yourselves worthy of the college and the hospital in which you have been trained; of the city of which you are citizens; of the profession of which you have become members; and if you practise your art in the spirit I have delineated, you are bound to prosper. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman.

THE DELHI ART EXHIBITION.

PUNJAB EXHIBITS.

The Mayo School of Art is now busily employed in preparing exhibits for the Delhi Exhibition. A small room has been allotted to the Punjab, and this the School has undertaken to decorate and furnish. The walls will be entirely covered with carved deodar and shisham woodwork. The carving has been done in different places and will fairly represent the different styles of the Province. It includes carved doors and windows from Bhera Chicfot, Amritsar and Udoki. The framing and panels are being made in the School where the whole will be fitted together before despatch to Delhi. An elaborate carved ceiling is being made at Udoki from a design prepared in the School. Some old Sikh portraits enclosed in carved shisham frames will be hung on the walls, and it is hoped that the superiority of these frames over the cheap imported mouldings now sold in the bazar will be recognised. The floor of the room will be covered with a carpet of an old Persian design made by Messrs. Davee Sahai Chamba Mal of Amritsar. In the room will be placed a few choice articles collected from different centres. Among the most notable may be mentioned a pair of handsome rosewood and silver tables with jade tops, also a shisham and boxwood screen made in the local bazaar, carved shisham teapoys and screens from Amritsar, and a very artistic carved shisham sideboard designed and made in the School.

In addition to this room a very handsome balcony of Sikh design has been made in the School for the central hall. It will be approached by a flight of steps inside the Punjab room and will be one of the most attractive and imposing exhibits in the Exhibition. It will be furnished with carpets specially made from School designs. On its walls will be draped specimens of all the Art fabrics for which the Punjab is so famous, including the Lahore cotton prints, an industry that was started by Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling while in charge of the School. In the balcony there will also be placed a few specimens of Art furniture and Art ware including some copper and spouse trays and vases made in the School. This balcony will command the best view of the great hall of the Exhibition, and should prove the most popular arsmgan in the building. It is now erected in the School where it can be seen to its full advantage, and it will remain so till the 18th instant, when it will be dismantled for despatch to Delhi. Residents in Lahore, who will be unable to visit Delhi, therefore have an opportunity of seeing the work at the School. It is equal to the best work of its kind ever done in the Province.

The Mayo School of Art is very much to the fore at Delhi at present. The Principal, Vice-Principal, two masters and twenty students are engaged there on decorative work in connection with the Coronation Durbar and Exhibition buildings. The stand plaster arches of the Lahore Museum, designed and made by Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling when in charge of the School, are being re-produced there for the Central Hall of the exhibition, and moulds for this purpose were despatched to Delhi some weeks back.

IMPROVED RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

SAFETY APPLIANCES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. R.

The authorities of the B. B. and C. I. railway have just introduced a new system of electrical signalling for the protection of the traffic between Colaba and Bandora. The new system has been already established between Colaba and Grant-road and Elphinstone road and Dadar, it being the ultimate intention to complete each section up to Santa Cruz, and perhaps, beyond, whenever the traffic is heavy and demands it. The system is known as "Sykes' Lock and Block,' which is pretty generally in use in England, but this is the first installation fitted in this country. Hitherto, the signalling of trains from signal-box to signal-box has been by "Preece's system" of bells and visual signals, the manipulation of which and the responsibility of its working is entirely in the hands of the signalman. Though this system has served its purpose for many years past the increase of traffic and consequent running of more trains, demanded something safer and more certain in its action than the old system. After a trial of "Tyers' Lock and Block" and "Sykes' Lock and Block" the authorities decided to adopt the latter.

The signalman is now protected as well as the train, and it is impossible for him to commit a mistake, for the train records its own arrival and automatically protects its own rear. Permission to start a train is given by the distant station, and the train cannot start until permission is given. The giving of permission by the distant station enables the signalman to lower his starting semaphore and thus enables the train to proceed onwards. As the train passes the starting semaphore the weight of the train depresses a treadle, which automatically hoists the starter again to danger and protects the rear of the train. The same starting signal cannot again be lowered to the signalman until the train has reached the next station. On the train passing into the next forward station the weight of the train again actuates a treadle well within the protection of the signals, which releases an electrical lock and enables the signalman to receive another train, the previous one having arrived safely.

The object aimed at is to relieve the signalman of as much responsibility as possible, in fact to protect not only the train, but the signalman. The fittings, &c., are manufactured by Messrs. Mackenzie and Holland, Signal Engineers, Worcester, England, and have been all put in under the supervision of Mr. J. Franklin, M. I. E. E., Telegraph Superintendent of this Railway.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Fort Press Company was held yesterday afternoon at Church Gate Street, Mr. Vasanji Mohanji presiding. The business was to confirm the special resolutions passed on the 27th October last. Mr. Patak, a shareholder, asked that the minutes of the last meeting be read. After consulting Mr. Bowen, the Company's solicitor, the chairman ruled that the minutes having been signed there was no need of departing from the established practice. The resolutions were then moved for adoption. Mr. Patak moved amendments to the effect that no sufficient reason had been shown to reduce the capital of the company from Rs. 12,75,000 to Rs. 2,85,000; therefore no such reduction should be made nor the new factories erected as proposed. Mr. Patak's amendments fell to the ground for want of a seconder and the resolutions were passed by a majority, Mr. Patak being the only dissentient. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WAYLAYING A TRAVELLING PARTY IN A JUNGLE.

The Sessions Judge of Khandesh, Mr. De Souza in October last, convicted Ramla walad Kana and two others of dacoity in two offences, and sentenced No. 1 to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two for four years on each of the two counts, the sentences to be concurrent.

It appeared that the accused, along with another man who was still at large, waylaid the complainant and his party in the heart of the Akrani jungle on the 19th August last, intimidating them with a drawn sword, maltreated the male members of the party, and robbed them of the stock of grain they had just bought at the Kheta fair, their clothes and the ornaments they were wearing on their persons. The complainant went back to the village of Kantha to take action against the miscreants and returned to the scene of the lot in company of three other persons in hopes of apprehending them. But the same gang again waylaid them, bound them to a tree, and robbed them of some grain they were carrying. The gang seemed to have stayed in the same jungle till a posse of police surprised and arrested three of them, the two others having given them the slip. Nos. 1 and 2, though they formally pleaded not guilty, fully admitted that they took part in the loots on both occassions. Accused No. 3 made a full and detailed confession before a second class magistrate. He was clearly recognized by the complainant as having been in the gang, and he was arrested in the Akrani jungle with the other accused in possession of the stolen property. It was clear the evidence against him was overwhelming, and it was impossible to accept his plea that he was merely having a smoke with the other accused when he was apprehended and tortured into making an admission. With regard to one of the other accused, the head constable who surprised the gang deposed that he was one of the two men who gave him the slip. In awarding sentence, Mr. De Souza said that it was necessary to remember that No. 2 was a mere boy well under sixteen years of age, and No. 1, his brother, was not much older. It was obvious that these two were misled by the other older persons, who should be punished somewhat more severely, specially as in view of the improved character of the season, there was no excuse for petty grain robberies of this kind. Accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal summarily.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 17.

Monday.—Pressure has increased everywhere except in the northwest Punjab where it has been steady. The cyclonic storm in the Bay appears better marked to-day than yesterday and light to moderate rain has fallen on the South Madras Coast. Madras has received 2 inches and Nellore one. Practically no rain has fallen elsewhere in the Indian area. A depression is advancing eastward through Persia and has given light showers at Teheran. Skies are thickly clouded in Baluchistar, North West Punjab and Kashmir and showers may be expected in those areas within the next 48 hours. Rain will probably increase in the south peninsula during the day.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17TH NOVEMBER 1902.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Ginning going on.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy. Cotton-picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable, Cotton early arrivals will show black leaf.

Ramgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy, Cotton picking general.

Dhulia.—Unusually cool. Present weather may improve. Cotton yields slightly. Cut standing crops benefitting fine weather.

Broach.—Sunny mornings cold; seasonable Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Food-grain and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sowing of wheat and gram is going on.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 17TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being slight in the extreme south of the Peninsula and brisk elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations from the normal for the day observed in both the day and night temperatures are small except at Bijapur, Poona, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Allahabad and Cawnpore, where the minimum is from 5° to 7° below the average. The temperature ranged from 93° at Surat to 47° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is densely clouded in Madras Presidency, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast. Humidity shows a large increase at Goa, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Raipur, Saugor, Viraval, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Bhuj, and Lahore.

Rain.—About an inch and three-quarters has been received at Madras and light to moderate showers at Negapatam and Trichinopoly.

Weather.—An extremely small area of low pressure is shown by the isobars to exist on and off the South Coromandel Coast, where the weather is slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in South Madras and on the Malabar Coast.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE AUTHENTICS IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Play will commence at 11 a. m, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground:—

Dr. M. E. Pavri (capt.).
Mr. D. D. Kanga.
Mr. H. D. Kanga.
Mr. A. H. Mehta.
Mr. M. D. Bulsara.
Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.
Mr. D. C. Daruwalla.
Mr. B. C. Mashilwalla
Mr. R. E. Mody.
Mr. K. R. Driver.
Mr. K. M. Mistry (of Patiala)

Umpire, Mr. K. K. Kharas; scorer, Mr. J. M. Divecha.

TOWN PAVED WITH GOLD.

The town of Altman, in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado, has had its streets paved with the dump of the Pharmacist Mine. Recently some of the pavement was assayed, and yielded gold to the amount of £4 a ton. Immediately following the announcement of the assay people began carting off the surface of the streets, until the police were obliged to intervene and stop them.—Laffan.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

"From my house I can walk straight away until I have walked the whole length of England and Scotland combined five times before I could see another missionary, and if I then saw one he would be going to Uganda." So says the Rev. writing to the Church Missionary okoja, at the confluence of the River e, in Northern Nigeria.

who has been looking through a Yeswich Journal" of April 11th, 1739, and the following reference to the Volunteer movement:—"Yesterday a party of the Cripplegate Grenadiers and another of Fusiliers met in Bridgwaterquare whence, having joined the Grenadiers from St. Clement Danes, they proceeded to Westminster, and performed a handsome exercise in Tothill Fields, and made a mock siege of a fortress at the Almshouses. There happened at the same time an unhappy accident to a soldier of Colonel Chidleigh's company, in the second regiment of Footguards, who, standing before one of the pieces of small artillery, a spark from a squib fell upon the touch-hole and the piece went off, by which his leg was very much shattered; also a woman lost her eye by the throwing of a squib."

Apropos the controversy over the wood-paving at Westminster, it may be of interest to know from whence these wooden blocks on which the immense London traffic passes so noiselessly are derived. We learn from a writer in a monthly contemporary that it is

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

In his speech at West Bromwich, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, Lord Charles Beresford raised a point which is of some importance to the nation by asking whether its admirals are not too old. Of twelve officers of admiral's and vice-admiral's rank at present in active employment, three only are under sixty. It can be unhesitatingly affirmed that the study of military history gives reasons to prefer youth in the commander. . . . Exceptions render it exceedingly difficult to frame any general principle, but it still remains true that the well-organised Army and Navy will do wisely to obtain young leaders. Here Germany has gained a signal advantage, for her officers are the youngest in Europe. England would do well to follow in her steps, promoting exceptional captains to flag rank by a system of selection, instead of in all cases allowing the promotions to be made by seniority. The present age is one of rapid change and constant innovation in the machinery of naval war, and the young officer with plastic mind is more adaptable to the new ideas than the old.

The "Times" prints the following :—Sir,—In a letter just received from Cape Colony an Englishman lately settled there writes :—"We saw a fine example of the way Government is doing things. First, a 'trainload of returning Boer prisoners went up the line, all in first-class sleeping cars with every comfort you could think of. Just after, down the line, on their way home to their grateful country, comes a train full of Tommies, all in open cattle and coal trucks, with one ordinary coach for the officers Poor Tommy, perished with cold trying to keep warm in his great coat by tramping up and down the truck. We are on the main line here, and I have seen it so often. I talk to lots of them as they pass through poor chaps! They never say a word, their only cry is, 'We're off home, at last, thank God! we don't care now.' It is a good business at this moment to be England's conquered foes, but an uncommon poor lot to be only her victorious army going home—at least, that is how it strikes us in the Colony when we stand by and see what we saw—and proud as we are of our name as Englishmen, you cannot guess how wild it makes us!" Generosity has always been our English characteristic, but surely there is also an English saying—"Fair play is a jewel." —A. Lowndes, Petersfield, October.

The Guards reviewed by the King have the additional honour given them of a long appreciation in the "Spectator." The writer says :—"We are ourselves by no means surprised at their success; but the Brigade will acknowledge that by their previous training, so dear to the heart of every Guardsman, they ought, according to many reformers, to have been unfitted for war. In drill, precision itself, in discipline, martinets, no troops think more of simultaneous movement or of smartness of dress and turn out. They appear to be "par excellence" the soldiers of the barrack square of the Court of bands and ceremonies and all the pomp and circumstance of war. They are short-service men and so we might suppose that in their three years of service, with all their ceremonial duties, they could not be expected to be as familiar with field-work as their comrades of the Line. Their officers are by no means examination products; indeed, a lower standard is required at Sandhurst from candidates for the Foot Guards and the Cavalry than for the Line. They are generally wealthy, and might therefore be expected to be lazy, their social position is of the highest, and the temptation to neglect soldiering for society 'great; but it is they choose, they have immense backstair influence. Yet for all this, the Guards Brigade stands [illegible] Guards. . . ." The Guards themselves no doubt attribute their efficiency to the stern course of discipline which is the marked feature of their training.

The question which was put by Sir William Allan in the House about the Ladysmith lion mountings and the reply given by Mr. Arnold Forster should satisfy the public that the story that these mountings were designed by somebody else than Captain Percy Scott has no foundation in fact. It is possible, however, that it may not satisfy them that Captain Scott did not receive material assistance of some kind or another. From time to time we have noticed letters in the Press inferring that Captain Scott had taken credit for something done by Mr. Roskruge, one of the assistant engineers of the ship, and expressing surprise that Captain Scott has never referred to the great assistance he received from that gentleman.

It may be worth while to state the facts as they demonstrate most clearly that Captain Scott received assistance from no one. The circumstances are well known to all the officers and many of the men of the 'Terrible.' It was at about nine p.m. on October 25, 1899, that Admiral Harris informed Captain Scott that Sir George White had wired to him asking for guns, and the admiral asked the captain of the 'Terrible' if he could design mountings for two 4.7in. guns to be sent up to the front. Captain Scott promised to supply the designs by seven o'clock the next morning. The designs and drawings were actually completed by Captain Scott the same evening, and between ten and eleven he explained them to the commander of the 'Terrible' (now Captain Limpus, of the 'Gibraltar'). Mr. Roskruge was then sent for and told to make a fair copy of the drawings. When, however, at six o clock on the following morning the drawings were sent for, Mr. Roskruge, who did not know that the matter was urgent, had not even begun to make them. The result was that Captain Scott's original drawings were sent to the dockyard, and they were worked from under his personal superintendence. The mountings were completed by five p. m, and were then sent on board the 'Powerful,' which ship left for Durban. It is manifest from this simple statement of facts, which can easily be verified, that Mr. Roskruge can have no claim to have made the designs or to have given material assistance with regard to them, and we very much doubt whether he himself has put forward such a claim. His name is apparently unknown to Sir William Allan, who, if the 'Times's' report is correct, calls him Roscoe. He is, however, entitled to our thanks for exploding the fable.

The total number of American troops landed in the Philippines during the disturbances there numbered 4,125 officers and 123,803 men. There were in all 2 561 engagements, and 69 officers and 936 men were killed or died of wounds. There were also a considerable number of deaths from disease, 47 officers and 2 535 men falling victims to various illnesses. This is only another instance of the fact that more losses result from disease than from the actual fighting. In every war of modern times with the possible exception of the Franco-German War of 1870-71, this has been shown, and the figures in South Africa are sufficiently significant to call attention to the matter. Uberall also calls attention to the number of suicides out in the Philippines. In all 10 officers and 72 men have killed themselves during the three years, which gives the amazing average of one in 1500. There is no reason ascribed for these suicides that we are aware of, but there may be something in the climate which has a lowering effect on the spirits. On an average there have never been less than 40,000 men in the islands at one time, but since the end of April these figures have dropped to 25,000.

The annual report to the President of Mr. Root, the War Secretary, includes a recommendation that the United States shall constantly maintain the entire equipment of an army of 250,000 men. This recommendation is based on the recent experience of the Spanish American War. Mr. Root hopes that the Congress will pass a Bill enacting this recommendation in the coming session.

According to the "Esercito" a staff officer of the Italian army has been commanded by the Government to prepare a report on the canals in Northern Italy. He was particularly instructed to make exact observations as to their depth, and to find out what number of vessels could be employed for transporting soldiers. This seems as if the Intelligence Department was waking up to a realisation of the possibilities of transport by water. It is well known, of course, that the idea of sending the wounded from the fighting line to the base by canal had long been in contemplation, but this is a totally different matter. It is, moreover, reported that the Government have in mind a plan for the improvement of the canals all over the country. It will be interesting to note if anything comes of it.

In "La Petite Republique" there is an account of so-called inhuman treatment by a lieutenant-colonel of a reservist in the 31st Infantry Regiment at Melun. It seems that the man received a telegram from his home to say that one of his children was dead. He immediately applied for leave, which was refused! Another telegram came, and again the man applied, only to be told to get permission from the colonel, who was in Paris. He wired and got the necessary permission and twenty-four hours after he got the news the reservist was allowed to go. In England this would be called red-tape; in France it is inhumanity.

ILL TREATMENT OF A HEAD CONSTABLE.

Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in October last, convicted Sanda walad Balu and three others of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duty, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for four years each. An appeal by the accused was disposed of at the High Court, on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused and two others were indicted for causing grievous hurt to a head constable Jugdeesing Dukhdeosing while in the discharge of his duty. Four of them were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above, while the other two were acquitted. It was proved by the medical evidence that the complainant was severely handled in the melee with the thieves, having received wounds and abrasions on his head, arms, and back, which rendered his detention under medical treatment necessary for twenty-one days, during the whole of which period he was in severe bodily pain and unable to attend to his ordinary duties. It was thus clear, the Sessions Judge said, that grievous hurt had been caused to him. It was alleged for the Crown that the complainant was returning from his night patrol, when he came across a band of men, including the accused, sitting by the road side, whom from the bundles tied round their waists, their evasive replies, and their manifest reluctance to disclose their names and addresses, he concluded to be suspicious characters. He accordingly ordered them to follow him to the police station, which was close at hand, to have their names and addresses registered, and his two companions proceeded to carry out this order, when all of a sudden the accused turned on them and gave them a beating, which made them bolt precipitately from the scene. The accused then turned towards the head constable, belaboured him with stick blows all over his person until he was knocked down from his horse and lay bleeding and semi-conscious on the ground. Then the accused ran away, and the head constable on coming to him elt, walked back to the police station and sent immediate information to the chief constable. The facts of this brutal assault, said the Sessions Judge, were deposed to in full detail by the complainant and others. It was then broad day light, and the witnesses had ample opportunity to take a mental note of the features of the thieves. Two of the accused had made confessional statements. Concurring with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—November 18.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

713-00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co—Part heard.
535-01—Bicknell M and M—Pirama alias Fatmabai vs Sulleman Abdool Rehman—Payne G S and M. Shamrao and M—Part heard.
123-01—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Kooshaldas Dayabhai and others—Edgelow G and W and Muljee C and V—Part heard.
80-02—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar—Daphtary and F.
550-02—Little and Co—Bhugwandas Visram and others vs Anandrao Ramrao and another—Smetham B and N. Commercial cause.
470-02—Bicknell M and M—Muncherji N Guzdar vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.
325-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikissondas Gangadas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W—For postponement.
356-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.
151-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakbhoy Hasoum vs Sulleman Gulam Hoossein—Ardashir H D and Co.
283-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Katanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.
1,98-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co. Matubhai J and M and Mantri and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

36 02—In person—Sha Ookerda Kaya vs Sha Taria Kurumsee—Malvi H M.
33 02—In person—Rajbai vs Soni Khima Jalla—S and M.
39 02—In person—Mahaber Ramcharam vs Ramdin Namai Telwalla and another.

For an Exparte Decree.

423 02—Bhaishanker K and G—The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others—B Raghavaya.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

740 01—Thakurdas and Co—Kessowjee Dossa and others vs Goculdas Manikial and others—Kanga and P.

Testamentary Suits.

17-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Durgapurshad Purbhoodas vs Balabhoy Gowrishanker—Captain and V.
5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Pormanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.
7-02—Madhowjee V—Moorlidhar Goolabdas and others vs Mangaldas Bhawandas—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes,

576-01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Tyabjee D and Co.
670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Takersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.
409-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Cursetjee Irani vs Virjee Jiva—B Raghavaya.
60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
445-02—M B Chothia—Kaisbroo Hormasjee Billimoria vs Hajee Ismail Cassum.
443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Asseo and another vs Visam Ali Asoomul—Craigie L and O.

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

Of war avages dwellers in South Africa know too much, but fortunately not all. There is surely nothing more depressing than the spectacle of burnt and looted villages and farms, vineyards and fruitful fields wasted and spoiled, with here and there rusted and abandoned machinery. Of all these horrors this continent can furnish examples enough and to spare; yet when compared with the desolation which marked the track of the invading army through highly-cultivated and populous France in 1870-71, there is scarce a sign of damage in the theatre of the late war.

The war waged by disease against man is in many respects like the war waged by man against man. Its most important difference is that it knows no peace, but fights ceaselessly until it slays or is slain. It knows nothing either of armistice or compromise.

"There could surely be no greater torture than to slowly starve to death in the midst of plenty," writes Mr. J. Kelly, of Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, S. A., on March 12, 1902; "yet that was the fate which once stared me in the face For thirteen years I was afflicted with tapeworm, and from being a strong and healthy man declined to a state of weakness and emaciation. I derived little or no nourishment from food and my consequent lassitude rendered me quite unfit for my ordinary daily work. I was living at Durban at the time, and the doctor who had charge of my case there tried several methods to free me of my trouble, but was powerless to effect that which Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup afterwards so speedily accomplished. On several occasions I was made to abstain from solid food for as long as five consecutive days, and for months at a time I lived without requiring the aid of a knife and fork. One mixture, which my doctor gave me as a last resort, I took for four months, and at the end of that time was as bad as ever. I often think of all that I suffered during those years, and wonder how I endured it; but the bitterest part is to know, as I do now, that the misery was quite unnecessary. Having met with a pamphlet which described how others who had suffered from the same complaint had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, I at once perceived that the treatment to which I had submitted was entirely wrong. I resolved to take a course of it, and my resolution was rewarded with complete success. Unlike the ineffectual attempts to starve or poison the cause of my trouble, Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup gave power to the stomach to perform its natural functions, and by removing all impurities from the system completely freed me of my torment. It took only six bottles to produce this grand result."

Mrs. Jane Edworthy, of Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, S. A., described on February 28, 1902, the relief she had experienced from a totally different malady by employing the same means as had restored Mr. Kelly to health. "I suffered," says Mrs. Edworthy, "from general weakness and a dreadful bearing-down sensation. Fearful headaches reduced me to such a state of weakness that at last I was unable to do little things for myself, and I was much troubled by a sharp pain between the shoulders Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup having been recommended to me, I was induced to buy a bottle, and experienced so much benefit from it that I bought two others. These three bottles completed my cure—a thing which some of the best doctors in the country had failed to achieve. I have never since been without it in the house, and am always glad of an opportunity to tell others what it has done for me."

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 25th October 1902, show a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 16,753 maunds and Rs. 1,191 in the earnings.

ST. JACOBS OIL

(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS)

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, and all Bodily Aches and Pains.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN EUROPE.

CONQUERS PAIN.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remidies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy for . . J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

LIPTONS TEAS

were awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION

LIPTONS TEAS

obtainable from all dealers or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR
Abdul Rahman Street,

AND

D. H. HEERAJEE & SON
A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

KEMP & Co., BOMBAY. 2485

There is this peculiar thing about our Hair Vigor: it's a hair-food, not a dye.

It doesn't turn your hair suddenly black and make it look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back, all the rich color it used to have. And it also stops falling of the hair.

Even if your hair isn't coming out, isn't turning gray, isn't too short, yet you certainly want a fine dressing for it, and here it is.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It keeps the scalp clean and healthy, removes all dandruff, makes the hair grow rapidly, prevents it from falling out, and does not allow a single gray hair to appear.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents :—KEMP & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BIG TRADE MARK

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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Strengthen the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

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Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Trade W Mark

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The late Lord Clyde said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. Travers, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—Joseph Porte.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

ware of Imitations and Substitutes.
public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

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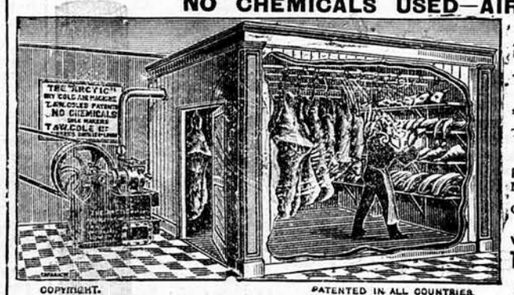
NO CHEMICALS USED—AIR ONLY.



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THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

This illustration shows our smallest size Machine cooling a Cold Chamber 8 ft: by 7 ft. The cost of complete installation under £300.

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PERFECTLY DRY COLD ROOMS & CONTENTS. No danger. No skilled attention required. Can be driven by ANY form of POWER. Cold Rooms can be built by Local Labour, we supply plans free.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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The "Soldier" Key-winding Watch is specially manufactured by us for the Army. It has a "patent lever," 3/4 plate movement and jewelled in 10 holes; Pinions and Pivots highly tempered and polished; fitted with open Chronometer Balance. The case is made of Sterling Silver, engine-turned or engraved, extra strong and air and dust tight. Sunk seconds hands and white or coloured enamelled dial. The "Soldier" is thoroughly timed before despatch, and sent out in Morocco case with spare glass and spring. Postage paid to any part of India, Burma or Ceylon.

N.B.—When ordering please state if engine-turned, or engraved case is required.

A five year "watch guarantee" accompanies all watches.

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" " Half Hunter Rs. 29.

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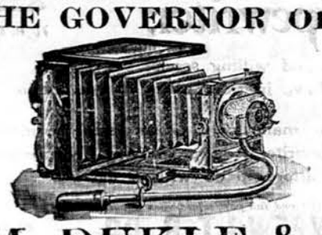

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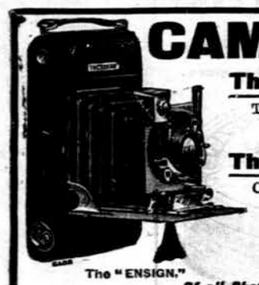

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Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4 1/4 × 3 1/4.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

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PRIZE CUPS, BOWLS AND CHALLENGE SHIELDS
FOR
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Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4 1/4 inches, Rs. 112.

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The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

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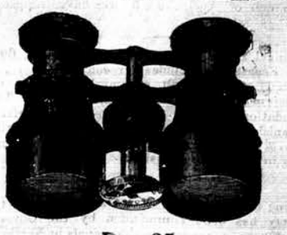
'LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

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Refined, 550 times sweeter than Sugar.

Retail price Rs. 10 per lb.
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